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### Holland City News, Volume 18, Number 16: May 18, 1889

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

NO. 16

## The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00  
if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

DIKEMA G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections  
promptly attended to. Office, Van der  
Veen's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, J., Justice of the Peace, Notary  
Public, and Pension Claim Agent, River St.,  
near Tenth.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
Office: Post's Block, corner Eighth and  
River streets.

### Bakeries.

BLOM, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-  
fectionery, Foreign Fruit, Tobacco and  
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors,  
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-  
ery, etc., Eighth street.

### Bar.

HOLLAND CITY, K. foreign and domestic  
exchange bought and sold. Collections  
promptly attended to. Eighth street.

### Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlors Eighth  
and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly  
attended to.

### Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city  
to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN, BROS., dealers in Boots and  
shoes. A large assortment always on hand.  
Eighth street.

### Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the  
largest stock of Cloths and Ready-made  
Clothing in city. Eighth street.

VORST, W., Tailor. Repairing and reuphol-  
stering a specialty cheap and good. River  
street.

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and  
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest  
market price paid for wheat. Office in brick  
store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

### Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, H. Kremers, M. D.,  
Proprietor.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Patents and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Ar-  
ticles and Perfumes. Imported Havana, Key West,  
and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., M. D., proprietor of First  
Ward Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully  
compounded day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist: a  
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-  
ness.

YATES & KANE, druggists and booksellers.  
Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth  
and River streets.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

BERTSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy  
Goods, and Farming Goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, No-  
tions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth  
street next to Bank.

CRANDELL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods,  
and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,  
Eighth street.

DE JONGH, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth  
street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise,  
and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy But-  
ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STEEKEE BASTIAN, general dealer in  
Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed.  
The finest stock of Crockery in city, cor. Eighth  
and River streets.

VAN DER HAAM, H., general dealer in fine  
Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth  
street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and  
Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WISE, J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods,  
Also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite  
City Hall.

### Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all  
kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper,  
Carpets, Picture Frames, etc.; River St.

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper,  
Picture Frames, Household Decorations and  
Novelties. Eighth street.

### Flour Mills.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of  
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller  
Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

### Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-  
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.  
No. 82 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hard-  
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.  
Corner River and Eighth street.

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor.  
The only first-class hotel in the city. Is lo-  
cated in the business center of the town and has  
one of the largest and best sample rooms in the  
state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PARK HOUSE, David L. Boyd, proprietor. Has  
been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-  
nished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth  
streets.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Hol-  
land City Sale and Exchange Stable. Gen-  
eral teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh sts.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FRLEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-  
facturer of Blacksmith shop. Also manu-  
facturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Pro-  
prietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels.  
Cor. Maple and Tenth streets.

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph  
Fisher, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves  
and Headings. White and Black Ash Bolts bought.  
River Street.

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist, Mill and  
Engine Repairs a specialty. Shop on  
Seventh street, near River.

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder, and Con-  
tractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on  
River street.

KRYSTONE PLANNING MILL, J. R. Elyen  
Proprietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in  
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick. Sixth street.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, B. L. Scott,  
proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,  
and brick. River street.

THE CAPRON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO.,  
licensees of Hemlock Slaughter Sole, Harness,  
Grain, Calf and Kip, Office, Grand Rapids.

TARKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of  
Carriages, Wagons, Cattle, Sleighs, Sole  
owners of 181 Patent Wagon. Special attention  
to Horsehoing and Repairing. River street.

VAN RAAITE, B., dealer in Farm imple-  
ments and machinery. Cor. River and  
Ninth Streets.

WILMS, P., Pump manufacturer, and dealer in  
Agricultural Implements of all kinds, South  
River street.

### Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Meat Markets.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER, Dealers in all  
kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, River St.

VAN DER VERRE, WILLIAM, First  
Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always  
on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

### Photographer.

LA FAYETTE, J., Photographer. The best  
work and the lowest prices. Gallery, 2nd  
door east of the City Hotel.

### Physicians.

KREMERS, R., Physician and Surgeon. Res-  
idence on Tenth street, cor. of Market St.  
Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Of-  
fice hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m. and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at Walsh Drug Store. Residence, Corner  
of Eighth and Fish streets. In house formerly oc-  
cupied by L. Sprietma. Office hours: 9 to 10 a.  
m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

VAN WERT, T. H., proprietor of Holland Real  
Estate Agency. Property of all kinds,  
bought, sold or exchanged.

### Saloons.

BROWN, P., dealer in liquors and cigars of all  
kinds. Eighth street near River.

SERRY, MICHAEL, Dealer in Wines, Liquors,  
and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three  
doors east of City Hall.

### Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. B., proprietor of Second Hand  
store, and dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc.  
Eighth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and  
dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market  
and Eighth streets.

STEVENSON, C. A., successors to H. Wyk-  
huizen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street  
Holland, opposite Walsh's Drug store.

### Miscellaneous.

BEST, MRS. R. B., has a very fine line of  
Ladies' call. Ninth street, between Market and  
Cedar streets.

DE KEYSER, C., Newspaper and Periodical  
Subscription Agency. Leave order for any  
publication in U. S. or Canada with him at P. O.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,  
saw, and other building materials. Corner  
Eighth and Cedar streets.

MULDER, J. B., Subscription Agent for all  
American and Foreign Newspapers and  
Magazines. Office, De Groot Building.

### SOCIETIES.

#### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UPRY Lodge,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,  
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday  
evening, Jan. 16, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10,  
May 15, June 12, July 10, August 7, Sept. 4,  
Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4. St. John's days June  
24 and December 27th. G. LAFFLE, W. M.

#### O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

#### K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M.  
Hall at 7:30 p. m. on Monday night next.  
All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.  
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. All  
particulars given on application.

#### W. A. HOLLEY, Commander.

#### GEO. E. HUNT, R. E.

### CTY MARKETS.

#### Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)  
(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Beans \$1 to \$1.50; Butter, 16 cts.; Eggs, 10c;  
Honey, 10c; Onions, -c; Potatoes -c; Apples,  
25 to 40c.

#### RETAIL.

Apples 30 to 50c; Beans \$1.45 to \$2.00; Butter,  
15 cts.; Eggs, 11c; Honey, 14c; Onions, -c; Po-  
tatoes, 25c.

#### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)  
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Banch.)  
Barley, 50c; Bran, 100 lbs., 60c; Barley,  
100 lbs., \$1.00; Clover seed, 50c; Corn  
Meal, 100 lbs., 35c; Corn Meal, 100 lbs.,  
35c; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed,  
100 lbs., \$1.40; Hay, 100 lbs., \$1.10; Oats,  
100 lbs., 60c; Oats, 100 lbs., 60c; Oats, 100 lbs.,  
60c; Oats, 100 lbs., 60c; Oats, 100 lbs., 60c;  
Rye, 100 lbs., 60c; Timothy Seed, \$1.75; Wheat,  
100 lbs., 90c; Red Fultz, 90c; Lancaster Red, 90c.

#### RETAIL.

Barley, 60c; Bran, 100 lbs., 70c; Barley,  
100 lbs., \$1.15; Clover seed, 50c; Corn  
Meal, 100 lbs., 35c; Corn Meal, 100 lbs.,  
35c; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed,  
100 lbs., \$1.40; Hay, 100 lbs., \$1.10; Oats,  
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100 lbs., 90c; Red Fultz, 90c; Lancaster Red, 90c.

### Church Items.

HOPE REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Tallmadge, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-  
day School at 12 m. Young People's  
meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting  
Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST E. CHURCH.—Rev. R. C.  
Crawford, pastor. Services at 10:30 a.  
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12  
m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening  
at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats  
are free.

HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REF. CHURCH,  
Ninth street.—Rev. E. Bos, pastor.  
Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED  
CHURCH—Market Street.—Rev. E. Van  
der Vries, Pastor; Services at 9:30 a.  
m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.—Ser-  
vices at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev.  
H. E. Dosker, Pastor. Services at  
9:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Divine  
Service every Sunday at 12 m. Sunday  
school immediately after service. Rev.  
Law in charge.

Only half a dollar will give you  
a first-class weekly newspaper  
until January 1st, 1890. Read  
the announcement on fourth  
page.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

READ C. S. Dutton's business local.

HOPE COLLEGE now boasts of a base  
ball club.

The Lizzie Walsh will begin running  
next week.

New time card of Chicago and West.  
Mich. R'y on eighth page.

QUEEN VICTORIA will be seventy  
years old next Friday, May 24.

No union services in the First Re-  
formed Church next Sunday evening.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Drink-  
water, Tuesday, May 14th, a ten pound  
boy.

The encampment of the State Militia  
will be held this year at Gogauac Lake,  
near Battle Creek.

Miss S. HOPKINS will give a May  
Party at the Opera House this evening.  
Music by Goodrich's Orchestra.

The foundation for a new house for  
Mr. Pauels, on Ninth street, is being  
built. The work will be pushed rapidly.

COLUMBIA HOSE CO. No. 2 intend to  
set the city on fire soon by having their  
hose cart painted a bright vermilion  
color.

MR. KLAAS KUIPER and Miss Eg-  
bertje Dorenbosch were made one last  
Monday afternoon. The knot was tied  
by Rev. E. Bos.

A NUMBER of Holland people went  
to Grand Rapids last Tuesday and  
heard Thos. G. Shearman's lecture at  
Hartman's Hall.

MARRIED.—Last Thursday evening,  
May 16, by the Rev. A. Vennema, of  
Kalamazoo, Miss Maggie LeFebvre to  
Rev. Ralph Bloemendaal.

SILVER money is very scarce in Hol-  
land. Everybody, except newspaper-  
men, seems to have nothing but five,  
ten and twenty dollar bills.

We are prepared to print all kinds of  
legal blanks on short notice at reason-  
able rates. Call on us when desiring  
anything done in the job printing line.

Six inches of snow at Bismarck,  
Dakota, May 15, a cyclone in Virginia,  
and a fine rain in Michigan the same  
day. Michigan is good enough for us.

JUST think of it, the HOLLAND CITY  
News until Jan. 1st, 1890, for fifty cents.  
This is the chance of a lifetime to ob-  
tain a first-class home paper cheap.  
Subscribe now.

POMEROY's big wild west show and  
circus will exhibit in Holland Friday,  
May 24th, afternoon and evening. The  
largest show of the kind in the world  
under canvas.

We are receiving many new sub-  
scribers to the News under the 50 cent  
offer. Advertisers must remember the  
fact that the circulation of the paper is  
constantly increasing.

We are requested to note that there  
are no fakirs or disreputable charac-  
ters of any kind with Pomero's Wes-  
tern World, and everybody can attend  
with safety and profit.

H. D. WERKMAN's house was moved  
this week from Eleventh to Seventh  
street, by Mr. S. Lieverse. The foun-  
dation for Mr. Werkman's new resi-  
dence is now being built.

THERE is an army of athletes, acro-  
bats, renowned cowboys, female riders,  
and the most wonderful troupe of edu-  
cated horses in the United States, with  
Pomero's Western World.

O. BREYMAN & SON say that since  
fishing with nets has been stopped they  
have sold more fishing tackle, especially  
fly-hooks, than ever before. They have  
the finest assortment in the city.

The lemon social which was given  
at the residence of Mr. H. Farley last  
Wednesday evening was a great suc-  
cess. A large number of people attend-  
ed and the evening was enjoyed by all.

List of letters remaining in the post  
office at Holland, May 16, 1889: D.  
Brouwand 2, Jan De Bruin, A. W.  
Files, John L. Poge, Riley Phelps.  
J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

Do not fail to see the grand street  
parade of Pomero's Western World.  
An exhibition will be given in front of  
the big tent at noon, Friday, May 24th.  
Pomero's tents cover over two acres of  
ground.

Mr. JACOB FLIEMAN, the blacksmith  
and wagonmaker, has a new ad. in an-  
other column, which is of interest to  
those desiring anything in his line of  
business. Look up the ad. and read it  
carefully.

A MEETING



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES  
CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every  
Quarter of the Civilized World, Em-  
bracing Foreign Affairs and Home Ap-  
pearings of an Important Nature.

### MARSHAL JONES' REPORT.

He Explains the Action of His Deputies in  
Oklahoma.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER has re-  
ceived a report from United States Mar-  
shal Jones of Kansas in regard to the  
conduct of himself and deputies upon the  
opening of Oklahoma to settlement. He  
says:

I believe that a few of my deputies have at-  
tempted to do on land in the Territory, but I  
know many of them have not, and while I in-  
structed them not to do so, when they saw  
themselves surrounded by from 500 to 700 per-  
sons at Guthrie and at least half that number  
at Oklahoma, waiting for the hour of 12 to come,  
I do not wonder that some of them, deputies  
who were serving without pay and only there in  
the interests of good order, took the fever and  
attempted to get a home. As to myself, I  
never attempted to house a foot of land  
either in Oklahoma or any other Territory or  
State.

Marshal Jones says the country is ab-  
solutely quiet in Oklahoma and that there  
has not been a single person killed by  
violence in that Territory since April 22.  
It is understood that the Attorney General  
is not satisfied with the report, and that  
he will call for a supplemental report, giv-  
ing the name of each officer who filed a  
claim and a description of the land se-  
cured by him, together with an account of  
the attending circumstances.

### AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Competing for the League Cham-  
pionship.

THE official standing of the ball clubs  
that are in the race for the championship  
of the associations named is given below:

National.	W. L.	P.	Inter-Am.	W. L.	P.
Boston.	10	5	St. Louis.	19	6
Philadelphia.	11	6	Brooklyn.	13	8
Cleveland.	11	6	Kansas City.	14	10
Chicago.	9	8	Baltimore.	12	9
New York.	8	8	St. Paul.	11	10
Indianapolis.	7	7	Cincinnati.	10	13
Washington.	7	7	Pittsburgh.	6	13
San Francisco.	3	10	Louisville.	5	18

Western. W. L. P. Inter-St. W. L. P.

St. Paul.	13	3	St. Louis.	5	15
St. Paul.	13	3	St. Louis.	5	15

NEW TRIAL FOR BILLINGS.

Iowa's Notorious Murder Case to Be Re-  
opened.

THE Iowa Supreme Court has rendered  
an opinion in the celebrated Billings case,  
appealed from Bremer County, in which  
John E. Billings, a prominent attorney  
of Waverly, was accused of the murder  
of Willis S. Kingsley, County Attorney  
of Bremer County. The defendant was  
indicted for murder in the first degree.  
Upon the trial of the indictment the de-  
fendant was convicted of murder in the  
second degree, and from a judgment on  
the verdict he appealed. The decision  
of the Supreme Court reverses the lower  
court's decision, and Billings is granted  
a new trial.

Named for Office.

THE President has made the following  
appointments:

John F. Plummer of New York City, George  
E. Leighton of St. Louis, Jesse Spalding of  
Chicago, and Rufus B. Bullock of Atlanta, Ga.,  
to be Government Directors of the Union Pa-  
cific Railway Company; Alvin Saunders of  
Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Regis-  
tration and Election in the Territory of Utah;  
William D. Lyon of New York, to be a member  
of the Board of Indian Commissioners; Ben-  
jamin S. Gillespie of Nebraska, to be Registrar  
of the Land Office at O'Neill, Neb.; Samuel C.  
Wright of Nevada, to be Superintendent of the  
Mint of the United States at Carson City, Nev.

A Duel on the Street.

WM. SMITH, a Detroit wholesale gro-  
cer, and Peter Hartwell, a portrait  
painter, have been enemies for a long  
time, and each has threatened the other,  
notwithstanding Hartwell was Smith's  
son-in-law. They met on the street the  
other day, and pistols were drawn by  
both and five shots were fired on each  
side, and both men were fatally wounded.

Failure in the Shoe Trade.

JOHN R. LANGTRY, doing business at  
Boston under the style of Langtry &  
Smith, has assigned for the benefit of  
creditors. The indebtedness will be less  
than \$100,000. It is said that the assets  
are sufficient to pay a large dividend.  
The concern did a business of about  
\$250,000 a year in the manufacture of  
shoes.

Coal Miners' Strike Settled.

THE strike of the railroad coal miners  
of the Pittsburgh district for a uniform  
yearly scale of 74 cents a ton has been  
settled by a conference of miners and  
operators. A compromise was made at  
73 cents a ton. About seven thousand  
men go back to work.

Captured by the Brewery Trust.

An English syndicate, through John P.  
Grant of New York, has consummated the  
purchase of five large Detroit breweries.  
They are those of Jacob Manns, Chris En-  
dricks, Goebel & Michenerfeld, and two  
others. The consideration was \$700,000.

Funeral of Mexico's Ex-President.

THE funeral of Lerdo de Tejada, ex-  
President of Mexico, was made the  
occasion of a great military pageant.  
A proclamation issued by students, praising  
the deceased and censuring the govern-  
ment, was suppressed by the police.

Crushed Under a Church.

At Plattsburgh, N.Y., while making an  
excavation, workmen undermined the  
wall of an old church, which collapsed,  
killing one man, fatally injuring another,  
and slightly injuring two others.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE rumor which has been circulating  
for the past six months, to the effect that  
ex-Minister Phelps would resume his  
duties as professor in the Yale Law  
School, has been verified by the issuance  
of a prospectus of the elective studies,  
with a course in law by Professor Phelps.

FIRE at Danville, Va., wiped out the  
business part of the town, including the  
postoffice and all the stores. The loss is  
about \$200,000.

deport, Pa., the cage containing ten  
miners was ascending the shaft, and had  
reached a height of about sixteen feet  
from the bottom when an empty car  
was pushed over the top of the shaft by  
two Hungarian laborers. The car struck  
the ascending cage with awful momen-  
tum, shattering it to splinters and in-  
stantly killing every one of its occu-  
pants. The names of the victims are as  
follows: Michael Boyle, assistant inside  
foreman; Hugh Carlin, Patrick Mc-  
Donald, George Bendel, John Potto-  
vich, Frank Strakovich, John Moore,  
Albert Dwyer, Edward Kurtz, and  
Stephen Matson. The cage with the vic-  
tims was hurled into the "sump," a hole  
at the bottom of the shaft where the  
water from the workings accumulates,  
and the mangled bodies were not re-  
covered for some time. The mine is op-  
erated by the Alliance Coal Company. It  
is an old working, and the shaft is 500  
feet deep.

At Philadelphia, by a vote of 285, the  
International Y. M. C. A. Convention de-  
cided to hold its next meeting at Kansas  
City. Chicago received 283 votes.

THE Hon. Henry A. Foster died at his  
home in Rome, N. Y., in his 90th year.  
He was the senior ex-United States Sen-  
ator, having been appointed in 1844, one  
year before Simon Cameron, of Pennsylv-  
ania.

The mines of the Charters Block Coal  
Company, at Tom's Run, Pa., were the  
scene of a terrific explosion of firedamp,  
resulting in the instant killing of four  
Hungarian miners and great damage to  
the mines.

FIVE negroes and seven whites were  
whipped at Newcastle, Del., for larceny,  
highway robbery, and horse-stealing.  
Three of the whites, for burglary, were  
given forty lashes and one hour in the  
pillory each, and one of the negroes took  
twenty lashes and one hour in the pillory  
for horse-stealing. About 150 persons  
were present.

THE mind-reader, Washington Irving  
Bishop, died in New York of hysterical  
cataplexy. He was taken ill while pre-  
paring one of his tricks, requiring severe  
mental effort, and in a few hours breathed  
his last.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

MISS ANNIE VANCE, of DuQuoin,  
Ill., died of starvation. Several weeks  
ago her mother was adjudged insane and  
sent to an asylum. Miss Vance declared  
she would eat nothing until her mother  
was released. She lived seventy-five days,  
the last thirty of which she fasted abso-  
lutely nothing.

HENRI MATTHEU, a veteran of the  
battle of Waterloo, died in New York  
City.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at the  
West Main street crossing of the Michi-  
gan Central Railroad, at Kalamazoo,  
Mich. A street-car containing eight  
women and two men, was crossing the  
track when a switch-engine dashed down  
upon it at a high rate of speed, and the  
driver, being unable to get the car out of  
the way, the helpless passengers were  
hurled to a terrible death. The human  
freight was mangled in a terrible manner.  
The killed and wounded are:

Mrs. Alexander Haddock, killed and body hor-  
ribly mangled; Mrs. M. E. Waters, instantly  
killed and body badly mangled; Miss Gertrude  
Tillotson, Mrs. George Sumlin, Mrs. Middleton,  
and Mrs. Van Antwerp, killed; Mrs. Gibson, in-  
jured in the head and side; Mrs. Barnes, badly  
cut and bruised about the head.

Both of the male passengers escaped,  
and the driver jumped from his seat in  
time to avoid anything but a few bruises.  
THE town of Elba, Minn., not far from  
Winona, was almost destroyed by the  
prairie fires which raged in that part of  
the State.

A. M. Cox, of Duluth, Minn., has given  
his employees notice that he will raise the  
wages of the married employed in his  
broom factory, and that the single men  
will not be wanted after June 1. If they  
were married by that time they will be re-  
tained at increased wages.

FIRE at North Judson, Ind., destroyed  
property valued at \$25,000. The fire  
originated from a bonfire started by small  
boys in an alley.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, has  
signed the bill making trading in options  
a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of  
from \$500 to \$1,000.

THE State Grange of Illinois, through  
its Executive Committee, offers \$10,000  
to be paid to any one who will invent a  
machine or device to attach to reapers  
that will bind wheat and oats with straw.  
Said device may work and twist its straw  
direct from the reaper, or it may be a  
separate machine that will twist the  
straw and wind on large spools that  
may be reeled on smaller  
spools by the farmer and set in  
place in the reaper when wanted. Said  
money to be paid as soon as the device is  
proved to be a success. Should more  
than one person claim the above \$10,000  
on his invention the committee reserve  
the right to choose the one that to them  
seems most practical. The said patent  
to be issued for the use and benefit of the  
Illinois State Grange and legally trans-  
ferred by the said patentee. This offer  
hold good until July 8, 1893.

THE Case Manufacturing Company's  
establishment at Columbus, Ohio, was  
burned, together with a large amount  
of stock and finished goods. The loss is  
about \$60,000, with insurance \$25,000.

AT Ozark, Mo., the notorious Bald  
Knobbers, Dave Walker, his son Wil-  
liam, and John Matthews, were strangled  
in the jail yard. The rope broke at the  
first attempt, and the doomed men were  
dashed to the ground. Dave Walker and  
Matthews were then drawn up and slowly  
strangled, Matthews dying with his feet  
on the ground. Then the trap was again  
adjusted, and William Walker, groaning  
and struggling, was launched into eter-  
nity. The scene is said to have been hor-  
rible in the extreme, and lasted about  
fifteen minutes.

SOME rye-straw sheaves took fire in the  
saddery concern of Grossman, Gouillon  
& Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio. While ex-  
tinguishing the blaze ten firemen were  
suffocated by the smoke and had to be  
carried to the engine-houses.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, Paymaster of the  
army, with Clerk Gibbon and an escort of  
eleven soldiers, on their way from Will-  
cox, Ariz., to pay the post at Fort Thomas,  
were attacked by a party of ambushed  
men in a gorge. A constant fire was kept  
up for nearly a half-hour, when eight of  
the escort were wounded, five dangerously.  
The robbers succeeded in securing  
\$25,000, and escaped into the mountains.

WHILE fifteen or twenty men were at  
work in a new building in Tacoma,  
W. T., being erected for a hotel by Wal-  
ter Bates, a tremendous storm came up,  
striking the building with full force.  
The structure collapsed, burying the

workmen in the ruins. Citizens and la-  
borers gathered around the wrecked  
building, and hundreds were soon at  
work endeavoring to rescue the impris-  
oned men. In a few minutes sufficient  
debris had been removed to get at some  
of the men, and the body of Walter Bates  
was first taken out. This was followed by  
two live workmen, and then a workman  
named McConnell, a new arrival from  
Kansas, was found dead. W. H. Snell,  
City Attorney elect, was soon after taken  
out seriously injured that he can not  
recover. Three other dead bodies were  
recovered, but have not yet been identi-  
fied. Besides the workmen who were  
injured, the Rev. W. A. Mackey, pastor  
of the Presbyterian Church, who stopped  
to seek shelter from the rain, was  
severely hurt.

J. W. GUEST's colt, Heron, while en-  
route for Louisville, broke loose in the  
car, and so injured himself, that it is  
believed he will never race again. Be-  
fore leaving Nashville Guest was offered  
and refused \$12,500 for his colt.

L. CORNWALL, a jeweler at Sedalia,  
Col., was robbed of \$35,000 worth of  
jewelry by a clerk named Strauss, who,  
in his employer's absence, packed up the  
goods and left town.

GEORGE M. STORRS, a son of the late  
Emery Storrs, of Chicago, is under ar-  
rest in New York on a charge of black-  
mail preferred by his wife.

EDWARD HARTSHORN and Amos Tarley  
were killed and four other men hurt by  
the explosion of a boiler at the saw-mill  
of Seward Davis, near Payne, Ohio.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

A BLUNDER by a telegraph operator  
caused a collision at Glen Mary, Tenn.,  
between a freight and passenger train on  
the Cincinnati Southern Road. A fire-  
man was killed and four other employes  
wounded.

THE Eureka detectives, acting princi-  
pally under directions of the Norfolk and  
Western Railroad Company, but as well  
in conjunction with the United States  
revenue authorities, have completed an-  
other raid upon the moonshiners of the  
extreme southern counties of McDowell  
and Wyoming, West Virginia, and cap-  
tured fifteen additional prisoners as a re-  
sult, raising the total number arrested  
on this charge to date to eighty-one.  
Among those lodged in jail at Charleston  
were two women. They are a miserable-  
looking set of wretches.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE Superintendent of the Census has  
made an estimate of the population of the  
country in 1890, in which he says:

It is probable that the eleven census will  
show a population in this country not far  
short of 65,000,000, an increase of nearly 15,000,000  
since 1880. The growth has been largely in the  
Western and Southwestern States, and in the  
population of our large cities. Since the war  
the population of the United States has  
grown more than doubled. The most obvi-  
ous thing in connection with this tremendous  
growth of population is the fact that to a  
large extent agriculture, and mining and  
the general development of the country  
have kept abreast of population.

AMONG the new Federal officials who  
have recently qualified and assumed  
the duties of their positions are United  
States Treasurer Huston, First Control-  
ler of the Treasury A. C. Matthews, Pub-  
lic Printer Frank Palmer, and Civil  
Service Commissioner Theodore Roose-  
velt.

### RAILWAY GOSSIP.

THE annual report of the Directors of  
Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad  
for the year 1888 has been given out,  
comparison being made with the year 1887.  
Average number of miles operated 3,020;  
increase, 397; gross earnings, \$15,612,913;  
decrease, \$2,848,453; operating  
expenses, including taxes, \$11,627,161;  
increase, \$618,707; net earnings, deduct-  
ing taxes, \$4,585,951; decrease, \$3,467,160.  
It will thus be seen that the earnings for  
the year 1888 are \$2,848,453 less than dur-  
ing the preceding year, a decrease of  
15.4-10 per cent. Of this decrease, \$801,008  
is the loss on passenger business and  
\$2,047,445 is the loss on freight traffic.

### ACROSS THE OCEAN.

A WRITER from Ireland has written the  
Agricultural Department urging the rais-  
ing of flax by American farmers in place  
of wheat. There is every reason, he says,  
why the American farmer should pro-  
duce 1,000,000 acres of flax for both seed  
and fiber over and above what is now pro-  
duced, which would give 12,000,000 to 15,000,000  
bushels of seed, worth as many  
millions of dollars, and 2,500,000 tons of  
flax straw, worth \$50,000,000, and from  
which 500,000 tons of flax fiber would  
be obtained, worth \$100,000,000.

THE entire military garrison of Dussel-  
dorf, Germany, is now in the district dis-  
turbed by the miners' strikes. The rioters  
set fire to an oil factory at Lierfeld, caus-  
ing the complete destruction of the works.  
The miners at Muelhern and  
Duisterberg have joined the strikers, and  
the strike is still spreading. Over one hun-  
dred and twenty-five thousand men  
are now out. The pit men at Schles-  
wig attacked their foremen with  
daggers and drove them from the  
works. The military appeared, and  
the rioters took refuge behind a  
railroad embankment. The commander  
of the soldiers thrice demanded that the  
rioters disperse, and, upon their third re-  
fusal, ordered his men to fire. The order  
was obeyed and six persons were killed,  
including a child four years of age. One  
woman and several men were wounded.  
The rioters then dispersed.

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered  
among the military officers stationed in  
St. Petersburg. A large number of con-  
spirators have been arrested. In their  
possession were found papers which  
proved that they intended to make an  
attempt to assassinate the Czar. A num-  
ber of bombs were also found.

### FRESH AND NEWSY.

EIGHTEEN years ago Albert Pearson was  
sentenced to three years in Manitoba Peni-  
tentiary, at Winnipeg, for receiving stolen  
horses, knowing them to be stolen. After  
serving a year he escaped across the line and  
settled in Dakota, where he has lived  
ever since. He went to Winnipeg recently  
on a visit, and was arrested. He is now  
a naturalized citizen of the United  
States, and whether he can be imprisoned  
for the remainder of the term he should  
have served is a question that has yet to  
be settled. The United States Consul  
will look after his interests.

THE cruiser Charleston has been test-  
ed, steaming south for sixty miles from  
Santa Barbara, Cal., and turning north  
again. She made an average speed of  
eighteen and one-quarter knots with a de-  
velopment of 5,500 horse-power and 107  
revolutions of her engines. This estab-  
lishes the fact that as the Charleston  
stands she is one of the fastest modern

fighting machines afloat, not only of her  
type, but inclusive of the entire class of  
cruisers in America or foreign navies.

THE weather crop bulletin, of the Agri-  
cultural Department at Washington,  
says the season is twenty days in ad-  
vance in the Northwest. The weather  
during the past week was favorable to im-  
proved crop conditions in Minnesota, Da-  
kota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, northwest  
Missouri, and portions of northern Illi-  
nois. Some replanting in that section  
will be necessary, owing to the high  
winds, which uncovered and scattered  
seeds. The weather was favorable for  
corn planting throughout the corn belt,  
Dakota reporting an unusually large acre-  
age and planting well advanced. The  
condition of the fruit crop is encouraging  
in all sections.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON is able to sit up  
in bed and read. All immediate danger  
is believed to have passed. The General  
himself is inclined to make light of his  
illness.

THE Supreme Court of the United  
States has rendered an opinion in the  
case of Chae Chang Ping, appellant, vs.  
the Collector of the Port of San Fran-  
cisco. This was a suit brought to test  
the constitutionality of the Scott Chinese  
exclusion act. Shortly after the  
Scott exclusion act went into ef-  
fect Chae Chang Ping returned to the  
United States from China and en-  
deavored to secure entrance at  
San Francisco. He had left this country  
armed with a certificate entitling him  
to return, but the certificate was declared  
invalid by the Scott act. The collector  
refused him admittance, and suit was  
brought in the United States Court for  
the district of California to test the con-  
stitutionality of the Scott act, in ac-  
cordance with the provisions of which the  
collector acted. The California courts  
upheld the constitutionality of the act,  
and from this decision the case went to  
the Supreme Court on appeal. The court  
affirms the judgment.

THE condition of trade for last week, as  
reviewed by R. G. Dun & Co., is as fol-  
lows:

It is the most prominent characteristic of the  
present situation throughout the country that  
there is no tendency of commercial action in  
any one direction. Transactions and results for some  
branches of business are highly satisfactory,  
and for others much the reverse. The ap-  
proaching transition from one crop year to an-  
other, the recent change of Administration, the  
changes in the interstate law, and the rapid  
development of manufactures at the South  
are producing effects which cannot  
be foretold. Iron production has  
begun to decline. Prices are lower  
at Pittsburgh, but there is a better feeling in  
finished bar iron there and at Philadelphia,  
and the demand for plate, pipe, sheet and structural  
iron continues satisfactory. The coal market is  
still unsettled. The wool market goes lower  
while waiting for adequate new supplies. The  
future depends upon the state of the dry goods  
market, which is not now encouraging. The  
cotton manufacture is active and healthy. The  
trade in drugs and chemicals has become quite  
active, with collections excellent, but dye stuffs  
are dull. A speculative movement in bread  
stuffs has developed again. Wheat has advanced  
1 1/2 cents, corn 1 1/2 cents, and oats 1 1/2 cents, with  
an advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds in hogs and  
lard. Oil has declined 3/4 cents, and cotton a  
cent. The grocery trade has been active.  
In sugar the demand is confined to household  
consumption. In spite of some speculative advances the gen-  
eral average of prices for commodities is a little  
lower than it was May 2. The outlook in the  
Northwest is regarded as more favorable than  
recently. Everywhere the crop prospects are  
encouraging, with the season more  
advanced than usual and the acreage in-  
creased considerably. The business  
failure numbered 227, as compared with 214 for  
the previous week.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Those Who Have Been Successful in Their  
Aspirations.

THE President has made the following  
appointments:

George D. Reynolds, of Missouri, to be United  
States Attorney for the Eastern District of Mis-  
souri; Albert K. Kimball, of Missouri, to be  
United States Attorney for the Western District  
of Missouri; Richard J. Farr, of Virginia, to be  
United States Marshal for the Eastern District  
of Virginia; Joseph P. Wilson, of Idaho Terri-  
tory, to be United States Marshal for the Terri-  
tory of Idaho; Samuel D. Varnum, of Pennsylv-  
ania, Collector of Internal Revenue for the  
Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; Levi  
S. Wilcox, of Illinois, Collector of Internal Re-  
venue for the Eighth District of Illinois; James  
M. Townsend, of Richmond, Ind., Recorder of  
the General Land Office; Lars K. Aaker, of  
Minnesota, Receiver of Public Money at Crook-  
ston, Minn.; James A. Spradling, of New Mex-  
ico, Receiver of Public Money at Santa Fe, N. M.;  
Robert S. Robertson, of Indiana, a member  
of the Board of Registration and Election in the  
Territory of Utah; John B. Catlin, of Montana,  
Indian Agent at the Blackfoot Agency, M. T.

THE President has appointed Asa Mat-  
thews of Illinois to be First Comptroller

of the Treasury, vice M. J. Durham, re-  
signed. Mr. Matthews is the present  
Speaker of the Illinois House of Repre-  
sentatives. He was Colonel of an Illi-  
nois regiment during the war and  
subsequently held the office of Collec-  
tor of Internal Revenue for the  
Peoria District. He lives at Pittsfield,  
Ill. The President also appointed Frank  
C. Loveland to succeed Gen. Franz Sigel  
as Pension Agent at New York City, and  
Lemuel C. Wright of Nevada to be Su-  
perintendent of the Carson City Mint.  
Irving G. Caldwell of Ohio and Richard  
W. De Lambert of Kansas have been ap-  
pointed Special Agents of the General  
Land Office.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime.	4.30 @ 4.50
Good.	3.50 @ 4.25
Common.	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP.	4.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	84 1/2 @ 85
WHEAT—No. 2.	82 1/2 @ 83
RYE—No. 2.	23 @ 23 1/2
BT—No. 2.	41 @ 42
BUTTER—Choice Cream.	15 @ 16
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
EGGS—Fresh.	11 @ 12
POTATOES—Louisiana, 2 bri.	5.50 @ 5.00
PORK—Mess.	11.50 @ 12.10

MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.	78 @ 79
CORN—No. 3.	33 @ 34
RYE—No. 2 White.	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	44 @ 45
BARLEY—No. 2.	31 @ 32
PORK—Mess.	11.25 @ 11.75

DETROIT.	
CATTLE.	2.75 @ 4.25
HOGS.	3.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	84 @ 85
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	31 @ 31 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	23 @ 23 1/2

TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	80 @ 81
CORN—Cash.	35 @ 36
RYE—No. 2 White.	24 @ 24 1/2

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.	3.00 @ 4.75
HOGS.	3.10 @ 4.35
SHEEP.	5.00 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	84 @ 84 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.	82 1/2 @ 83
OATS—No. 2.	23 @ 23 1/2
PORK—New Mess.	12.25 @ 12.50

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS.	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP.	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2.	82 @ 83
CORN—No. 2.	32 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	23 @ 23 1/2
RYE—No. 2.	39 @ 40

KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Good.	3.75 @ 4.10
Stocks.	3.00 @ 3.50
Butchers.	2.00 @ 2.50
HOGS—Choice.	4.00 @ 4.35
Medium.	4.00 @ 4.40
SHEEP.	3.00 @ 4.50

## A CHANCE FOR BOOMERS

### PROSPECTIVE OPENING OF THE GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION.

Instructions and Powers of the Commis-  
sioners Who Will Treat with the Sioux  
—A Country of Remarkable Fertility—  
No Free Lands.

(Washington (D. C.) special.)

The instructions for the Sioux Commis-  
sion, which have been under preparation for  
some weeks by the Indian Department,  
have been given to the three Commis-  
sioners at the Interior Department. It will  
be strange if the stream of emigration  
started in the direction of Oklahoma, only  
to be checked and thrown backward at the  
discovery of the limited quantity of the  
land available there, is not directed to the  
Northwest by the opening of the great Sioux  
Reservation in Dakota. This reservation,  
which is expected to be



## GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

Going out to buy my clothing.  
Going out to the hills to pay;  
Coming in so very slowly;  
Coming in each working day;  
Going out from us so easy;  
Coming in, so hard to win,  
Censured stream—little pennies  
Going out and coming in.

Through the many wants of home-life,  
From beneath our humble cot;  
To the butcher and the baker;  
Where the meat and bread are bought,  
From the old and much-worn wallet,  
To the cruel world of greed;  
Going out with sighs and sadness,  
To supply each family need.

Through the wants that crowd us daily,  
Through the bills that must be met,  
Through the many needs of children,  
Where the family's growing yet,  
To the busy world about us,  
With its heartless woe and sin,  
Restless stream of little pennies,  
Rushing out into the din.

Coming back so very slowly,  
Through we try to toil and save;  
Coming to the dear old homestead,  
Coming in to keep us brave;  
Wearily, are we very often,  
Weary when we try to win,  
From the world the little pennies,  
Which are slow in coming in.

Going out to pay the taxes,  
Coming in our hearts to cheer;  
Going out to pay for schooling,  
Coming in to family dear;  
Censured stream of little pennies,  
Which we find so hard to win,  
From the doorways of the homestead,  
Going out and coming in.

## BEAU'S SECRET.

BY ALEX DUKE BAILE.

The "prettiest" specimen of a man I ever laid eyes on was Beau Blakely, of "Ours," when he joined as Second Lieutenant. We soon all loved him for his genial, kindly qualities, but every man and officer felt certain that, when it came to fighting, Beau would be found wanting.

The first battle after his arrival convinced us that the dainty fellow was all man, and subsequent ones caused him to be regarded as a hero. Without the excitement of a fight, he was soft spoken and gentle with all men; with women, good women, he was "as clay in the hands of the potter." Very wealthy he was; all that riches could purchase he might command, yet he had no gross and very few small vices. He enjoyed the good things of life to the utmost, but never abused them.

I knew him well, loved him from the first, and he "took to me" in a corresponding degree, by the law of opposites probably, for I was rough, ugly and battered an old "saber" as ever sat a saddle-tree.

We were on duty in Louisiana in 1864, a settlement of French Creoles was a few miles from our camp, and I soon found that Beau was spending much of his time there, or riding with the belle of that community, magnificent in her dark beauty, as was he in his fair perfection. Flora had been but a short time from the convent school in which she had been educated, and the flirtation was fast and desperate. I knew my boy's principles too well to dream of his harming the girl wilfully, and young, modest and well-educated as she was, I considered her fully able to take care of herself.

Beau had told me of his mother, a woman of immense force of character who had dominated over him, without resistance, all his life, as she had over his father until that quiet gentleman found rest in the grave.

One day Beau, with a very serious face, asked for leave of absence.

"And why?" I asked.

He displayed a letter: "Here are orders from the highest authority, the matter; I am to report at once at family headquarters for special and permanent detail."

"As how and what?"

"To be married!" he answered, with something like a groan. "You see, there is a girl that my mother determined, long ago, that I should marry—more money, you know. She is a good girl—like her well enough, but never said a word to her on such a subject or any matter leading to it. Now she is 'out,' courted by all the fortune-hunters, and my good mother insists that I must come home and secure the prize before some one else carries it off."

"If you don't care for the girl, don't go," said I.

"Don't go! don't go!" responded Beau, in astonishment. "If you knew my respected mother, even you would never think of disobeying an order from her lips or pen. There is nothing else to do, I must go."

"And what will Miss Flora do or say?" I asked.

He blushed; twisted his handsome mouth. "Ah! it will be harder on me than her. She will quickly forget me, with all of her devoted followers about her; but I tell you, I only knew since I received this summons, how hard I was hit there, but I suppose it is all for the best. My mother could never receive the little brown French girl as her daughter, and I doubt if Flora would marry me anyhow."

The man's lack of vanity was wonderful.

Beau's leave was granted. He went to his Northern home to remain three months. For about ten days I often saw Flora flitting about the camp on her little pony. It struck me that the girl looked unhappy. Then yellow fever broke out among the inhabitants and we moved seventy miles further up the river.

Five weeks from the date of his departure Beau Blakely rejoined us, the ghost of himself, worn to a shadow, with over-troubled eyes, and an air of self-deprecation. He was kinder and more thoughtful for others than ever; but not even to me did he volunteer an explanation of his marked suffering, and no man could look at him and ask it.

Once I said: "My boy, is there nothing I can do?"

"Thank you, Chief, there is nothing any one can do. You will learn all some day."

That he had been married I knew, for I received the cards of invitation a week after he left, but I knew also that no letters from a lady ever passed into his hands, coming from his home.

"Trouble with a ready-made, unloved, and unloving bride," I thought, and tried not to worry over the matter.

The war ended, then Beau resigned. I heard of him living alone in his grand

house, the life of a hermit, but he never wrote to me, and busy with army duties I only occasionally remembered him.

In 1884 I was retired from active service and made my home in New York City. July of said year, there was forwarded to me, through the War Department, a large letter. It was from a noted law firm of a neighboring city and contained a sealed envelope. The note said that, "their late client, Mr. Bartram Blakely, formerly of your regiment," left directions that this packet "should be placed in your hands in July of 1884, if you are alive."

On the enclosure was written in Beau's fine penmanship:

"DEAR D.—If this is not called for in three months after you receive it, open, read, and act as I request. I know you will do this for me. Ever the same, to you,

"BEAU."

My mind had plenty of occupation in puzzling over this mystery, and the more I puzzled the worse mixed up I became.

Three weeks later I received another astonishing, in the shape of a card, brought to my rooms one evening. It read:

M. FELIX BLAKELY,  
PARIS.

I managed to order the visitor shown up.

There entered a tall, fine-looking young fellow, with the "set-up" of a soldier, who spoke with a strong French accent.

"Sir Colonel," he said, "I am the son of your old comrade, Bartram Blakely. Here was another knock down, Beau's son! He had not a single feature of my blonde friend; he was dark of hair, eye, and complexion."

"I have a letter from my dead father, received years ago telling me you held an important package for me. At the proper time I sailed for this country."

He produced the letter. It told him of his father's approaching death, notified him to seek me when he reached his twenty-first birthday. Added to it was an order for me to deliver the sealed package. I was to read it after he had first mastered its contents, then to be his friend and guide.

Quickly I placed the document in his hands, ushered him into my little den, left him alone and sought comfort in my pipe.

It was fully an hour before he appeared, his face was firm, but showed traces of severe emotion. He handed me the papers.

"You are to read," he said; and this is what I read:

August 10th, 1876.

My Dear Felix or My Dear Old Friend:

My failing health warns me that I must no longer neglect a duty I have heretofore been too much of a coward to discharge. Let me tell the sorrowful story with all possible brevity. In 1864, I met, while in the army, Flora —, the only woman, as I now know, that I ever loved. That she enjoyed my company I was confident, and I sought hers. I might have asked her to become my wife in time, but before I knew how seriously my affections were engaged, I was summoned home by my mother to marry a lady whom she had selected for me. I obeyed the order as I had ever obeyed any from that source. When I informed Flora of my intended departure, at our last interview, I noticed that the proud girl seemed stunned for a moment, then her spirits rallied and she was more lively than ever, jesting with me about being a wife-ruler husband. I felt a little hurt at her apparent carelessness then, but afterwards was well pleased that she could take it so lightly, and left to be married to my mother's choice.

I had received some photographs showing certain improvements and additions made to the family mansion. One of them I gave to Flora, and, with the curiosity of an untraveled girl, she soon learned its exact locality.

Three weeks after reaching my home was the morning of my wedding. A short courtship it was, but the bride had been prepared in advance, and I was anxious to have it over. Love had nothing to do with the contract.

My mother was lavish in expenditure for the event, the great house and large grounds were thronged with friends from far and near.

The ceremony was completed, congratulations were received. I had the first moment to myself when my "best man" and good friend touched me. I turned and saw that his features wore a troubled look. I stepped aside with him.

"Beau," he said, "I'm sorry that anything should mar your pleasure. But it is best to prevent scandal. There is a girl, shut up in the old summer-house, who was found in a faint among the trees on the lawn. When she was restored she talked only French, but your name she constantly repeats. The servants told me just now you had better see who she is."

I excused myself, and, in wonderment, made my way to the place. There I saw Flora, the one whom I, since I left her, acknowledged in my heart as the love of my life.

I had her carried to the house. In a moment my whole nature seemed changed. Regardless of appearances, I summoned my mother and bride to a private apartment. I told them all. There was a stormy scene, but it was unnecessary to dwell upon that. For once, and for all time after, I was firm. My wife returned to her parents and soon went to Europe. My mother left my house.

Much talk ensued, of course, but after a time, and with my departure, gossip found other food.

I left Flora at my home, a physician and nurses were engaged to reside there and give her every care. I returned to Louisiana to make inquiries and found that the yellow fever had almost depopulated the French settlement, that Flora, after acting strangely, had disappeared two weeks from the time I left that section. Her parents died during the epidemic; all that remained to her was a brother, an infant, twelve months old, he had been taken to an asylum in New Orleans. I found the institution and the child, much money obtained me possession of him and large pay induced a French family to receive and raise the infant.

The war closed, I could resign with honor and did so. I returned to my home. Flora was quiet, healthy and

happy in the belief that she was my wife, but her disordered brain would never resume its balance. I had one wing of my house especially arranged for the use of herself and her attendants. My wife quietly obtained a divorce and married again. My mother never forgave me; four years ago she died. It was said that I had again married, that my wife was insane. I cared not; I shut myself up with my books and led the life of a recluse. I called Flora, my wife,—she was and is such in the sight of Heaven.

You remember, Felix, when you were ten years of age, I took you to France, to study first, then to enter its military schools. Can you also recall that I brought you to a great house, after a long journey—that there you met a lovely, quiet lady who cried over and petted you, and called you her son, and whom I told you was your sick mother?

You were too young to know the truth then, now you are a man and shall learn it. That lady was your sister, and you are Felix—the infant I obtained from the asylum in New Orleans.

I have loved and cared for my poor Flora all my life, made ample provisions for her after my death. To you, feeling as a father towards you, I have tried to do a father's part. You are now a man, to your care, under guidance of my old comrade, I commit my sacred charge; I leave you a large fortune, everything is in proper legal form. I have kept myself thoroughly acquainted with your life, I believe you will do your duty, will be as brother and son both to the precious being I entrust to your care.

I cannot live long, my only regret is in leaving Flora. But we shall meet again, I and my love, as of old. God deal with you as you do with her, and God bless you.

BARTRAM BLAKELY.

And this was Beau's secret.

## A Floating-Island Wonder.

Situated high up in the main Rocky Mountain divide, in the eastern part of Idaho, just south of the boundary line between that Territory and Montana, and a few miles west of the Yellowstone National Park, is Henry Lake, a beautiful sheet of crystal water, having an area of about forty square miles. The contour of the lake is oval, and the wooded banks bear a luxuriant growth of mountain grass. On casual examination there appears to be no outlet to this lake, but closer observation reveals a small creek issuing from the southwestern side, which is the beginning of the north fork of that mighty artery of the Northwest, Snake river. On this lake, sometimes on the north side and sometimes to the southward, or wherever the breezes chance to bear it, is a curious floating island. It is about 300 feet in diameter and has for its basis a mat of roots, so dense as to support large trees and a heavy thicket of undergrowth. Decayed vegetation adds to thickness of the mat, and forms a mold several feet in thickness. On the edge of the floating forest, in summer time, may be seen a luxuriant growth of bluejoint grass, the roots of which form so compact a mass as to support the weight of a horse. Any number of men have no difficulty in walking about on it. Farther back among the trees one might build a large house and make a garden and do whatever he pleases. He would be just as solid and safe as though there were not 100 or 200 feet of water beneath. There is a willow thicket near the center of the island, and scattered among these willows and contiguous to them are a number of aspens and dwarf pines. These catch the breezes which float over the island and act like sails on a boat, and move the nearly two acres of land hither and thither over the forty square miles of water. This shows why one may one day see the island on one side and the next day on the other side of the lake. Henry Lake is exceedingly picturesque. Around it rise snow-capped peaks, among which are some of the highest of the continent's backbone, partly covered with a verdure of forest and grass, and showing here and there formations of granite and unique basaltic columns. During the hunting season the waters swarm with wild fowl. There are beaver, too, and plenty of large game may be had in the adjoining mountains.

—The West Shore.

## "Smoker's Heart."

If, as alleged, it was too much smoking which upset Mr. Edwin Booth at Rochester, it is far from being the first case of the kind in our history.

Within the past twenty years the medical faculty has come to clearly comprehend, and accurately diagnose, a disease which they now denominate as "smoker's heart." Excessive smoking, whether by pipe, cigar, or cigarette, affects the action of the heart and disturbs the circulation. The pulse will intermit—not with any regularity—sometimes one beat in four, sometimes one in ten, sometimes two or three at a time, and then comes trouble. The brain, missing its regular pulsations of blood, wavers, the heart flutters, and then follows a temporary collapse. Strong cordials are "indicated." Strong coffee is good—strong spirits better. But the remedy, too often relied upon, is as bad as the disease; and the subject grows slowly worse. *Angina pectoris* is said to sometimes result.

One of the leading physicians of this city relates a case in point. A patient suffering from "smoker's heart" believed that he had a chronic heart disease, and came for a careful examination early in the day—before he had eaten any breakfast. The stethoscope showed the heart to be sound as a dot—he had not smoked for twelve hours. Greatly relieved at the verdict he lighted a big black cigar, and sat smoking, while he talked. In a few minutes as he rose to go, his feet failed him, and he fell in a momentary faint. The heart was fluttering wildly, but yielded at once, and resumed its normal action, after a strong stimulant.

The moral of this story is that, if you smoke at all, you should smoke in moderation, and only on a well-filled stomach. It is reckless that hurts—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Life is full of compensation: The tongue of the deaf and dumb man never gets into trouble.

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

### EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

### THE YOUNGEST EDITOR.

The Chicago News recently called attention to two instances of editorial precocity as evidenced in the experience of a New York youth of but 12 years, and another at Colorado Springs, Col., under that age. The latter claimed to be not only the youngest editor, but to publish the smallest paper in America. A State exchange makes a note of the matter and says: Ralph C. Apted, of Grand Rapids, is entitled to the precedence, or rather the subsequence, over the New York editor, at least in the matter of age. He is but 12 years old and has published the *Miscellany*, a weekly paper, for about ten months past. He was younger, therefore, than the New York boy when he began editorial work, and has printed four papers to the New York boy's one. As to the Colorado boy's claim to publishing the smallest paper in America, a comparison might be necessary to decide, but if it is smaller than the *Miscellany* it is very diminutive. The *Miscellany* contains eight pages, about three inches in length and two in width. In the matter of youth of the editor and diminutive size of the paper, Detroit certainly has the advantage over the foregoing cities. Fernand H. Borgam, a son of Deputy Police Superintendent Borgam, was under 11 years old when he began to edit the *Effort*, a four-page monthly, two inches deep and four inches wide. He is now only a trifle over 12. No. 3 of the second volume was published on April 6. No. 1, Vol. 2, his first anniversary number, contained ten pages. The paper, which is undoubtedly the smallest in the country, has a large number of subscribers and a good advertising patronage. The young publisher does all the work of editing, soliciting of "ads," composing, printing, and collecting.

In Traverse City on great occasions the entire police force parades in a body. N. B. Traverse City has only one policeman, and he is also fire warden and poundmaster.

Miss Mary Ann Gallagher, a well-known young lady, aged 25, living near Cheboygan, was missing several days when her body was found a short distance from her home in a pile of burning brush literally burnt to a crisp. It is said her parents objected to her keeping company with a certain young man and that this unsettled her mind and she committed suicide.

A sensation was caused on the baseball grounds at Negaunee. The Juvenile Club was to play the Fat Men's Club, and the positions were just taken on the diamond when Professor E. D. Davis, Superintendent of Schools, appeared on the scene and arrested every member of the Juvenile Club for truancy. The thousand people present walked home in an unenviable frame of mind.

When the sidewheel steamer Alaska arrived at Detroit on her regular trip from Sandusky and had just finished unloading fire broke out in the hold and rapidly spread to the upper works. The hull was not injured, but the cabins were cleaned out and the machinery badly damaged. The boat is valued at \$50,000 and is insured for \$21,000. She was owned by W. O. Ashler and others of Detroit. The loss will probably be \$10,000 or \$12,000.

Alexander French was run over by a train and terribly mangled, at Bay City.

There were eight contestants in the oratorical contest at the State Normal School, in Ypsilanti, namely: Miss Lucy Norton, subject, "Educational Dwarfs;" Miss Frances B. Pearson, "The Study of Human Nature;" Miss Mary Camp, "The Dignity of Labor;" Miss Ida Robins, "The Lutheran Reformation Inevitable;" H. P. Blodgett, "Our National Issues;" S. J. Gier, "Yesterday and To-day;" P. F. Trowbridge, "Sabbath Desecration;" W. N. Lister, "The Nation's Needs." There were two sets of prizes—one to ladies and one to gentlemen—each consisting of a \$20 gold piece and a gold medal. The ladies' prize fell to Miss Mary Camp and the fortunate young man was W. N. Lister. The gold medals are very neat works of art. They are each the size of a silver dollar, the outside bordered by a molded wreath of laurel, crossing at the bottom, running up and around and meeting at the top of the medal; inside this is a circular band with the words, "Michigan State Normal School;" inside the lady's medal—an engraving of the main normal building; on the gentleman's medal, an orator in the act of speaking. The back of the medal contains the inscription of presentation. Each medal is hung from a bar pin inscribed, "Normal News Oratorical Prize, 1889."

Mat East and August Young were crushed between two sections of a packet train at Rhampton. Young was instantly killed and East died in half an hour.

Last week's shipments of iron ore from the ports of Marquette, Escanaba, St. Ignace and Ashland foot up 210,832 gross tons, this being up to the average of shipments at the busiest portion of the season in preceding years. The shipments to date aggregated 465,394 tons. At the corresponding date last season there had only been 39,912 tons sent forward by water.

The saw and shingle mill of J. W. Dean, near Bay City, was swept away by fire.

Albert Charboneau, a reputable citizen, was arrested at Bay City on the complaint of State Insurance Commissioner Raymond. It was charged that Charboneau solicited insurance for a company which was not authorized to do business in the State.

A dispatch to the *Free Press* from Ishpeming says that "a find of gold of great value was made last week only a few miles from the city, but several miles from where gold has been discovered before. One small specimen of quartz, weighing only six ounces, contained thirty small nuggets of gold, weighing nearly an ounce apiece. The exact location of the find is being kept secret until the discoverers can secure the land, but when the news becomes public it will create great excitement."

The last Michigan monthly crop bulletin is based on the reports of 800 correspondents, and shows the amount of wheat winter killed to be insignificant. The condition is placed at 90 per cent. in Southern, 97 in Central and 100 in Northern Michigan. One year ago it was 65, 67 and 90 per cent., respectively. In April 279,517 bushels of wheat were reported marketed, and from August to May 13,350,747 bushels. Deducting for seed and home consumption, there is yet in farmers' hands 2,380,757 bushels of the '88 crop. Clover meadows and pastures have improved for the last month. The prospects for a full average fruit crop are excellent.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society met at the State capital last week and decided to locate the State Fair in Lansing permanently, the local fair society deeding its handsome grounds to the State society. It is probable the fair will be held during the week beginning Sept. 9.

Monroe Democrat: "Some boys discovered a hawk in the barn of Morris Dornling, in Raisinville. They got it a shotgun and went for it, and got it the first shot. A dead hawk doesn't generally bring much in the poultry market, notwithstanding the fact that they usually cost considerable when shot in a barn. This one was no exception to the rule, and after Mr. Dornling figures up the cost of the barn, granary, pig pen and fences burned upon the occasion, it will be found to aggregate \$750, the amount of the insurance held by the farmers of Monroe and Wayne County."

Charles Sanhoff, of East Saginaw, proprietor of a boot and shoe establishment, kissed his wife good-by and started for his store. Soon after reaching the store he went into the rear part and fired four shots into his head from a revolver, from the effects of which he died. Ill health and depression in business are supposed to be the cause.

The condition of the logs in the stream is unchanged, says an East Saginaw special. Driving, where at all practicable, is done by sheer force, flooding by means of dams, and many roll-ways have not been broken yet. It is pretty clearly settled that fully 25 per cent. of the logs put in will not come out in time to be available for this season's manufacture, and, as the quantity put in was 25 per cent. below that of last year, it means that there will be a shortage of 50 per cent. in the lumber production this season as compared with last. The lumber market has developed more activity, and a number of million feet have been sold lately. Dry stocks are pretty well sold up. A large commission dealer says: "The market is all right, and all indications point to a good year. I have bought 4,000,000 feet within a week, and 20,000,000 within the past two months, and paid full last season's prices with a slight advance for some stocks." Box lumber is particularly firm, sales having been made at \$11@11.50 per thousand. Thick lumber is also wanted, and 1,000,000 feet of wide stocks were sold recently at \$15, straight measure. Shingles are steady at \$1.75@2 for clear butts and \$3@3.30 for XXX. Lath are firm at \$1.65. The extraordinary low stage of water in the river causes considerable inconvenience to vessels in getting into the lumber docks and ships to load. The Tittabawassee Boom Company is rafting out 25,000 logs daily. Proposals will be opened early in June for the purchase of 60,000,000 feet of timber belonging to the Hoy estate in Gladwin County. The timber was early selections, very choice, and the prediction is that it will bring \$8 stumpage, or nearly half a million for the lot. The trouble in getting out logs in streams will result in an unusual amount of summer logging. Arrangements have thus far been perfected to put in some 75,000,000 feet to be rafted to the Saginaw River.

The East New York Iron Company have struck a fifteen-foot vein of Bessemer ore of a high grade in Ishpeming. The find largely increases the value of the property, and will result in making a big iron mine in the northeastern part of the city.

Thomas McDonagh, a Saginaw County farmer, was killed by a falling tree.

Port Austin, Huron County, which is becoming famous for its fishing, is to have an excellent summer hotel.

A magnificent elk was recently seen in the woods of Huron County.

The directors of the Ropes Gold and Silver Company at Ishpeming, have decided to buy twenty new stamps and eight new tanning machines. The mine at present has forty-five stamp mills in operation and enlargement will be made from money earned by the present mill since last December.

The four breweries of A. Goebel & Co., A. Michenfelder & W. P. Batigan, Charles Endress and Jacob Man, have been sold to the English Syndicate for \$475,000.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

The House met at 9 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th inst., and worked in committee of the whole. The Weller purity of election bill, contemplating the use of the Rhine voting machine, received an adverse committee report. The bill authorizing the appointment of a register by Judges of Probate in counties having 20,000 inhabitants was killed in committee of the whole. The bill passed the House in committee of the whole which is the initial step on the part of several Detroiters to secure control of great tracts of valuable low lands along the shore of Lake Huron, in the Lower Peninsula. This is to be drained, and stock raising on a wholesale scale inaugurated. The bill authorizes the formation of stock companies for this purpose, and limits the amount of land one company may control to 10,000 acres. The Governor approved a bill to prevent commercial fishing in the water of Les Cheneaux Channel. The House concurred in the Senate bill appropriating \$12,500 for an amusement hall for the Kalamazoo Circuit. The Senate met at 9 o'clock in the evening, but did no business of importance.

The Senate passed the Detroit boulevard bill on the 7th inst. Just as it passed the House; the Rogers bill, providing the sale of tobacco to minors under 17; the Jackson circuit court, prohibiting manufacture or sale. Both have passed the House. A bill was also passed making appropriations for a State agricultural college, and a bill of historical society. A House bill appropriating money for the relief of sufferers by a hail-storm in Sanilac and St. Clair Counties received an adverse committee report. A bill raising the salary of the Senate clerk and assistants passed the committee of the whole. Bills passed the House authorizing Reed City to issue bonds for public improvements, to punish by imprisonment not exceeding 15 years, the enticing into any place of prostitution under 16 years of age for immoral purposes; Watchell's bill for the general revision of the fish laws; authorizing the leasing of public buildings to the State; the compensation of a nominal sum; fixing the compensation of members of the board of the Soldiers' Home at \$5 per day when on duty, with actual expenses; to provide for an additional court stenographer for the Saginaw Circuit, and fixing the salary at \$1,500. A resolution for adjournment June 5-8 was discussed, but no decision was reached. A joint resolution fixing the compensation of the members of the Legislature at \$500 per annum, pending the committee of the whole. If it passes the House it will be submitted to the people.

The Senate passed a house bill on the 6th inst., for the repeal of the law requiring a report of mortgages for the Saginaw Circuit, and also bill amending the charter of the Hillsdale. In the House joint resolution fixing the salary of members of the Legislature at \$500 per annum, defeated by a vote of 20 to 39. Hansen's bill reducing the charter of the insurance companies from 3 to 2 per cent. of the committee of the whole, and Ferguson's bill increasing the tax on express companies from 1 to 3 per cent. failed. The House passed bills amending the charter of the Hillsdale Circuit; prescribing the legal size of fishes in fish nets; to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; requiring gasoline, naphtha, and kerosene, when sold at retail, to be labeled; providing for the erection of monuments and two cottages in connection with the Northern Michigan Insane Asylum; authorizing the city of Detroit to bond itself for \$500,000 for the erection of a new city hall; and approved bills changing the names of several notaries public; to provide for a macadamized road in Bay County, and for an additional circuit judge in the Saginaw or Tenth Judicial Circuit. The Governor appointed John A. Edgett, of Saginaw, additional judge of the Circuit; Ferdinand W. Neenhaner, member of the Wayne County Jury Commission, vice Abraham G. A. Neenhaner, deceased; M. Longyear, of Marquette, member of the "board of Control Upper Peninsula Mining School, and Thomas Applegate, member of the Board of Control of the Blind School.

The Senate grappled with the House "inspection of beef bill" with that, and it was defeated by a vote of 10 to 41. The Governor signed a bill covering the same subject was indefinitely postponed. Other bills were passed authorizing Reed City to incur a bonded indebtedness of \$50,000 for public improvements; the Grand Rapids and Saginaw court bill, raising the salary of the judge to \$1,800 and the clerk to \$1,200, and the bill appropriating \$85,700 for the support of the Michigan State School. The House Damon high-license bill was referred to the Liquor Traffic and Judiciary Committee jointly. The House passed bills appropriating \$75,000 for the support of the State Industrial Home for Girls; providing for incorporating building and loan associations; amending the charter of the city of Lansing. A bill reducing the specific tax on the business of fire insurance companies from 8 to 5 per cent. failed; passage by a vote of 33 to 41. The Governor approved the Rogers bill, preventing the sale of tobacco to minors under 17 years of age; the university appropriation bill; the bill providing for the erection of a new city hall and chapel at the Michigan Insane Asylum, and the Detroit boulevard bills.

## Reflections of Frenchmen.

The older a man becomes the more he has need of his mother.

Parents spoil the children, but men spoil themselves unaltered.

Life is a great public park where it is forbidden to gather flowers.

You speak well of your enemies, you are a god—or the cleverest man born.

Fortune has taken you by the hand to lead you; feeling her hand in yours, you think you are leading her.

Man should command his flesh, as a slave his master. The dominion of the enfranchised is the most impetuous.

The experienced man who gives advice to a youngster is like one who would sow bread and expect it to reap grain.

How weak words are, you say; yes, if you want to paint with them, or play a fiddle, or form a statue, true; but to express a thought they are perfect.

What's In a Name?

A son was born to an immigrant and his wife on a Southern Pacific train, and generous passengers made up a purse to cheer the impecunious parents on their way. In a burst of gratitude these last-named individuals invited the donors to name their son, when, without reflecting upon the helplessness of the little victim, they loaded him down for all his future with the name of "Grover Harrison." If the little fellow does not work at cross purposes all his life it will be because of the truth of the old adage that "there is nothing in a name."—Portland Oregonian.

The late Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Burton of Hartford passionately loved a fine horse. One day a horse dealer was showing him a thoroughbred. He spoke of his powerful limbs, handsome head, broad chest, good color, and rapid gait. "The fact is," said the dealer, "the animal is absolutely perfect. Well, then," said the Doctor, "I wish he belonged to my church."

WHAT IS KNOWN IN English history as Ket's rebellion was the revolt which took place under the leadership of William Ket, a tanner, of Wymondham, Norfolk, in July, 1549. The insurgents were defeated by the Earl of Warwick, over 2,000 of the malcontents being slain. Ket and others were subsequently tried, convicted and hanged.

"My son," said the anxious parent, "I learn with some surprise that you are marked 'deficient' in your French history. I thought you told me you finished your paper in ten minutes." "So I did; but the question was, 'Tell all you know about the history of France.' 'Ah! I see.'"

BRADLEY—Hullo, Biggars! Hard at work, I see. Say, Biggars, I heard a good joke on you a while ago. It was about you and Biggars—Sah—



# The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

## Announcement.

It is now eight months since the News appeared under its present management. The paper has been enlarged in size, and the aim of its proprietor is to make it a success in every particular. No expense is spared to furnish the readers of the News with a first-class local newspaper, devoted to the interests of Ottawa and Allegan counties.

That we have met with success in our efforts is shown by the fact that the number of subscribers has steadily increased. With this growth in circulation, has also come additional advertising patronage from our enterprising business men.

These facts are gratifying to the managers of the paper; but we are not yet satisfied with its subscription list. We desire to add one thousand new subscribers to our list by January 1, 1890.

The increase which has been made during the past few months warrants our belief that this can be done. To do it we intend to continue to improve the paper, and make it a necessity in every family in this locality. We also make the following liberal offer to one thousand persons, who are not now subscribers to the News and who reside in Ottawa or Allegan counties. The News will be sent to them until January 1st, 1890, for the small sum of fifty cents for each subscriber. This is only one-half the regular price of the paper, and it is but little more than the value of the blank paper on which it is printed. We are certain, however, that a person who will invest the small sum of fifty cents for the paper for the eight months ending with January 1st, 1890, for the pleasure of himself and family, will continue to take the paper after that time.

We hope that all the readers of the News will take pains to tell their friends and neighbors of this offer, and help us to increase the number of subscribers to the paper. There is no longer any excuse for borrowing the paper, when it can be obtained every week for eight months for half a dollar. The more subscribers we have, the better newspaper we can furnish our readers, and we can easily double our subscription list, if the readers of the News will help us in the matter.

Persons desiring to obtain the News, under this offer, until January 1st, 1890 for 50 cents, can either call at this office to do so, or send the money, with the name and post office address of the sender to

L. MULDER, Publisher,  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

## The Legislature.

During this week the following have been the principal matters passed upon at Lansing:

Gov. Luce vetoed the bill repealing the mortgage tax law.

The House passed a bill giving women the right to vote in all city and village elections, but this was defeated in the Senate.

The House reconsidered and passed the local option bill.

The capital punishment bill, which had passed the House, was defeated in the Senate. Senator Den Herder made an able speech in favor of capital punishment, in the Senate.

## Belknap and the Offices.

Representative Belknap will close his month's stay in the capital to-morrow, and expects to be in Grand Rapids by Wednesday night. He says that he has accomplished a number of things while here. He has become well acquainted with the heads of departments and bureaus; has changed all his pension boards, created eighty new postmasters, and secured a few postal route agents, with a promise of more. As to general places he continues to believe that W. W. Mitchell and T. A. Parish will not be lost in the shuffle. He thinks that the President will go outside of Utah for his attorney of the territory and that Parish will in due season get one of the Canadian consulates, but perhaps not for a year yet.—Free Press.

## What Crops Shall Our Farmers Raise.

With the great change in prices of farm products, which has taken place during the past few years, it is important for the farmers to carefully consider which are the most profitable crops they can grow on their farms.

Formerly, the standard crop was wheat, but with a full yield of wheat in the country, the farmer cannot expect to obtain more than 80 cents per bushel for Michigan wheat. Last year's potato and onion crops were heavy ones all over the United States. As a result, the prices were too low to pay the cost of production.

The problem is one which is receiving the attention of practical farmers all parts of the land, and we cannot hope to solve it, as well as can be done by the men who make it their profession.

It is apparent, however, that every family requires a somewhat different diet. The country about Holland includes many varieties of soil and height and above the usual water level.

The farmers on heavy clay land, who have heretofore depended largely on their wheat crops, will continue to do this, but they can add to their revenues by devoting as much of their farms as possible to stock and dairying.

Here another branch of the subject arises. The horses and cattle which have been raised by our farmers, have been of the very poorest class. Shippers state that stock from the Holland colony cannot be sold but once in the same territory. Calves shipped west or east, when they grow up, develop into "scrubs," and the farmer who has bought and wintered them, never wants to see any more calves from this section. The same has been true of the horses raised here.

Good, blooded stock eats no more than "scrub" animals, and their value for use, or for market, is many times greater. Some good horses are being brought into the Holland colony, by Messrs. Schipper, of Overisel, De Kruij, of Zeeland, and other farmers who are alive to the fact that common horses can be raised in the west and southwest at one-quarter the cost here, and they will raise only the best. The same applies to cattle and hogs.

On the lighter soils, the farmer must devote his attention to fruit, as well as farm crops, if his land is suitable for this. Peaches promise a good crop on the Lake Shore, north and west of Holland, this year, and there are many acres of excellent peach lands in that locality. About Benton Harbor, thousands of dollars are realized annually from the berry crops. Their sole advantage has been a steamboat line to Chicago. This, Holland will also have this year, and we know that it will be money in the pockets of all our people to give to the boat line all the business they have with Chicago. Not only fruit, but vegetables can be profitably grown here, with a boat line to land the products in Chicago. The great advantage of the steamboat over rail shipments being the difference between shaking and heating by the rail route, and the cool, night trip by lake. The fruit and products arrive in Chicago, when carried by water, in as fresh a condition, as when loaded.

The low lands about Grand Haven are being devoted to the growth of celery. This has thus far proved a very profitable crop. We have many acres of similar lands near Holland. The swamps and marshes are also adapted for the growth of peppermint and spearmint. In Muskegon county and other parts of Michigan, a large business is being done in raising these crops. Of course, the hay crop can also be relied upon as one of the best to be grown by the farmer on these lower lands.

In another column we give extracts from the opinions of Kent county farmers upon this question, and we should be pleased to hear from our own farmers on the same topic. The success of the farmer is a matter of the utmost importance to all classes, as the men who till the farms of the country, are not only those who feed the nation, but there can be no business prosperity in the country, unless the farmers are prosperous.

## The South American Republics.

The United States has been growing so rapidly, that we look upon our country as the only part of the hemisphere worthy of the name of America.

The fact is, however, that several of the South American states are making rapid growth in population, wealth and other attributes of civilization.

The Argentine Republic and other states, are becoming competitors with the United States, in the grain and flour markets of Europe.

The following extract shows what inducements the republic of Columbia offers to emigrants:

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Edmund P. Smith, for eight years United States Consul at Cartagena, Republic of Columbia, and now a merchant of that city, is in Washington on a short visit. "There is a great field for American enterprise in the Republic of Columbia," said Mr. Smith to a reporter. "Electric lights, water works, railroads and ice machines are particularly wanted. The government is disposed to be particularly liberal. Concessions will be given to the bona fide capitalist for twenty-five years, and in the case of the water works the government will guarantee 7 per cent on the capital invested for twenty-five years. Emigration is particularly desired, and in order to infuse new blood into the republic the government will pay the passage of an emigrant, give him \$6 a month, 250 acres of land, a cow, two pigs, a plow, and help him build his house, and transport him free from the seaport to the point where he desires to locate. Dr. Nunez, the President of the Republic, has decided to completely change his policy toward the United States, and to favor, as much as he possibly can, commercial and other friendly intercourse between the two republics. He will send representatives to the three American conference.

"There has been a great change of feeling on the part of Colombians toward the United States. Formerly they were very suspicious and it was all because they totally misunderstood the Monroe doctrine. They thought that 'America for Americans' really meant America for the United States, and that suspicion and jealousy were industriously fanned by English, German and French merchants to whose interest it was to control their trade. The foreign trade of Colombia amounts to \$38,000,000 annually, and the United States gets very little of it. The English and Germans control most of it. The United States ought to have it. Cartagena is only distant four and a half days from New Orleans, and seven days from New York."

## How to Make the Farm Pay.

The following is from the proceedings of the last meeting of the West Michigan Agricultural Society.

The question for discussion at this meeting was "What Shall We Raise and How Shall We Raise It."

A. N. Norton read the first paper. He went on to explain the most profitable crops to grow. He was aware that many would differ from his views. Those living within 10 miles of the city could readily utilize the various products of the cow. He was a Jersey cow man to the fullest extent. It cost no more to keep the best stock than to keep the poor; every man must be his own judge of the best cattle, because the soil, etc., on farms differ. He contended that the last few years, there had been no profit in raising cattle for beef. It cost but a trifle more to raise a horse than a steer and the profit was much greater. A man was doing well to raise a steer for \$25. The farther he lived from the market the more he would go into the raising of good horses. With carelessness in raising horses, it might be made a failure, but a careful man could usually take the same farm and make money raising horses. The keeping of good stock paid. Good pigs would pay raising, for at three to five weeks old he could sell all he wanted to from \$3 to \$5.

Mr. Hamilton believed that should he have his life as a farmer to live over again, he would raise horses. It cost but a little more to raise a horse than a cow. Raising horses should be so made a business. They should be so raised and fed, that they would attain their full growth at three years old. If raising horses would not pay he did not know what would.

## HOG RAISING.

Benjamin F. Porter thought more money could be made out of hogs than anything else. Horses would probably pay for those who liked to keep them. Poland China was his favorite breed of hog. Mr. Norton thought the small Yorkshire made a good cross between the Poland China and Berkshire breeds. He would not advise the raising of pure bred small Yorkshire hogs for pork; they were too small. A cross between pure bred Yorkshire and Poland China, was his favorite hog.

Mr. Porter thought that to be successful in hog raising, the feed should be cooked. Twenty-four quarts of middlings and four quarts old process oil cake stirred into 50 quarts of boiling water made a splendid drink for breeding sows. He let his 40 large hogs run with the cows in the pasture.

John Porter thought that for the Michigan farmer mixed farming paid the best. It depended upon the tastes of the man as to what paid him the best to raise. He thought that short-horn cattle were probably the best for beef, but good mixed breeds were usually better than pure bloods. He thought that when living near a city like Grand Rapids, it might pay the best to raise cows that would give a flow of milk with 10 per cent of cream, rather than to raise cows that would give a smaller flow with 25 per cent of cream.

Mr. Pearsall stated that Michigan was noted for running to extremes. He thought it much better to mix in the farming. He kept a few bees and thought it paid. The rotation of crops was an idea that was not studied as much as it should be. He wanted to plow his fields 10 inches deep and plow and harrow it nicely. If he wanted a meadow he would plow it not very deep, and sow oats on it. He was not in favor of buying anything that he could raise. Every farmer should have a good garden and raise a good variety in it.

Mr. Pearsall thought that every farm should have an orchard filled with a variety of fruit trees, which would yield at least enough for the use of the family.

Mr. Linderman thought the ladies had been neglected in the discussion. He thought that a farm should always be set off with a nice flower garden.

President Linderman said that children should be the first crop to be considered. It was the most important; the one which brought pleasure and contentment to the home. But few rural boys were found in the prisons.—Democrat.

## Tall Timber.

The Great Lumber Industry of the Puget Sound Country.

The lumber industry was the first to get started in this Puget Sound country, writes a Tacoma, W. T., correspondent of the Chicago Herald, and lumbermen are the real pioneers. The first of them made their appearance here coming up from California early in the sixties. They searched out the little island-locked bays which are found here and there along the coast of the sound, covering from an acre to 100 acres of very deep water, and perfectly landlocked except for a narrow passage at one side. As the tide rose it was easy to float the logs into these harbors from the sound, and a very slight dam held them in when the tide went out. They built small mills at first, and supplied them with logs from Uncle Sam's immense possessions, and for a long time. Uncle Sam never felt the loss, because he didn't even know, or at least if he did know, he didn't realize the property. The first settlers who came to engage in farming found the greatest cost of the land was in clearing it. The labor often cost \$75 per acre to clear it, while the government only asked \$1.25 for it. The so-called depredations of the mill men was therefore a benefit to the farmers by just the cost of clearing. The lumbermen soon found ready market for their product, and their mills grew accordingly. Some of them now cut an average of 250,000 feet per day the year round. I was through one of the oldest of the mills one day last week. It was started in 1808, and now cuts an average of 240,000 feet every ten hours. It cuts no logs less than twenty-four feet long, and from that up to 130. The logs are hauled by powerful machinery two or three at a time out of the little pond, in which they are finally corralled from the sound, and into the big circular saws which take off the slabs and divide them according to the best judgment of the sawyer into building timbers, boards, lath, or what not, as they size up the log, cutting them to the best advantage.

Standing on the wharf beyond the mill, to which a half dozen chutes bring its product to be loaded on the vessels

always waiting there, you are soothed by the belief that it produces the immense product that its managers claim. Whole wagon loads of lumber at a time are constantly dropping from these chutes to the wharf, where an army of men with stout trucks, pick it up and trundle it aboard the vessels. These carry it to all parts of the inhabitable globe. Of the five vessels that were loading, while I was there, one was going to Chili, another to the east coast of South America, one to Liverpool, one to Australia and one to China.

The timber of the coast readily furnishes material for beams 130, 140 and even as high as 145 feet in length, the trees averaging from 100 to 250 feet in height and all straight enough to be readily sawed. A year ago a stick was got out at one of the mills for the San Francisco exhibition that was 180 feet long, 24 inches square through its length, and had only three small knots in it, the largest not larger than half a dollar. I don't suppose there is another country in the world that can produce its equal.

All parties in need of Wall paper and Decorations call on Wm. Verbeek, before buying elsewhere, as he has the finest assortment in the city.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in this city by Yates & Kane, and by A. De Kruij, Zeeland, Mich.

## PAINTS! PAINTS!

I have just received a large stock of the celebrated Harrison's Ready Mixed Paints. They are warranted to you to be the best paint in the market. A full line of all kinds of painting and wall finishing materials always in stock and at bottom prices. Call and get my prices on Paints, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, Brushes, Wall finish and all goods in the painting line. My stock of drugs and medicines is pure and always fresh. H. WALSH, Druggist.

For weak lungs and feebleness, Chase's Barley Malt Whisky is an excellent Tonic. It is absolutely pure, full of nutriment, and builds up the system.

Sold by HEBER WALSH, Holland.

J. O. Doesburg, the druggist, has a fine assortment of paint brushes. Give him a call when in need of anything in his line.

## Board of Review.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the City of Holland will meet at the Common Council rooms, in said city, on Monday, the 20th day of May 1889, and continue in session four successive days, for the purpose of reviewing the annual assessment roll, and any person desiring so to do may then and there examine his assessment.

GEO. H. STP, City Clerk.  
Holland, Mich., May 3, 1889. 14-3w

## WATCH!!

But don't wait when you want to buy

Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry, Silverware,

But everything kept in a first-class

## JEWELRY STORE

But go to

## O. BREYMAN & SON

And be assured of good goods, low prices and courteous treatment.

We have in our employ a

first class watchmaker and are prepared to do repairing of all kinds in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

We sell goods cheaper than ever and are constantly adding to our stock all the latest designs and novelties in Jewelry and Plated Ware.

Call on us and examine our goods, learn our prices and be convinced.

O. BREYMAN & SON.  
Holland, Mich., March 15, 1888.

If you want a good pair of

## Boots and Shoes

For a reasonable price call at

## P. De Kraker's,

Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Prices to suit everybody. Come and see us before you go elsewhere.

Repairing done neatly, substantially, and on short notice.

P. DE KRAKER.  
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-1y

## Sheet Music

Send for catalogue of 8,000 pieces of late and popular Sheet Music, Vocal and Instrumental, all standard, full size, regular editions. Sold at 10c each. Special rates to teachers, or on orders of 3 pieces or more. All music publications at cut prices. Mention this paper. Address  
JAMES L. MERRIOTT,  
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## LOOSE'S EXTRACT RED CLOVER BLOSSOM THE GREAT Blood Purifier.



IT CURES  
Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Facts: 31 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. 1 lb. can Sold Extract \$2.50.

J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO.  
Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

H. Walsh, Agent, Holland.

## ATTENTION!

A fine lot of

## Top Buggies

just received at

## J. FLIEMAN'S.

These buggies will be sold cheap.

The improved Ira I. Hunt Spring Tooth Harrows and Cultivators kept in stock. Steel clad on bottom without extra charge to purchasers, and farmers need not be afraid to purchase them, as there is no royalty to pay, as there is, or may be on some other harrows.

The St. Joseph Manufacturing Co. Plows and Repairs. These are the best.

My shop is the best place in Holland to have your wagon or buggy repaired and painted.

The new Trace Brace and Common Sense Sand Band is now used on my wagons. This is a good thing. Call and see it.

Farmers and other good citizens are invited to call at my wagon works, and examine the fine stock I have on hand. All goods sold are warranted.

JACOB FLIEMAN,  
HOLLAND, MICH.

## C. Steketee & Bos, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

## Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

## Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

## FLOWER POTS.

From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c.

Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1888 24-1

## SPRING

Has arrived and so has a

## NEW STOCK

—OF—

## Dress Goods,

SATEENS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

DAMASKS,

COTTONS, ETC.

At the store of

## G. Van Putten & Sons.

Also a large stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

including Fancy Woolen Shirts, White

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats

and Caps, Neckties, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of

## BUTTONS

in the city.

A FULL LINE OF

## Family Groceries

KEPT IN STOCK.

Give Us a Call.

## He Sent Eighty Miles for It.

Milo Page, of San Bernardino, Cal., on Sept. 9, 1888, writes as follows:

In 1858 I was taken with bilious colic, being then seventeen years old. Yearly attacks followed, and at length they became more frequent. In 1872, while residing in Oakland, I suffered severely from this disease, and was informed by Dr. Pinkerton that it was chronic and incurable.

While prostrated by a severe attack, a friend induced me to take a large dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters, Old Style, probably four wine glasses full. In less than half an hour I was free from pain. I followed this up with three wine-glasses a day—one, half an hour before each meal—until I used up the bottle.

For over seven years I was perfectly free from bilious colic, but in the fall of '79 I was engaged in mining in Nevada, and the coarse food I ate brought on a sharp attack. I was far from any drug store, but I despatched a courier eighty miles for a bottle of Vinegar Bitters.

When he returned I was unable to speak, but I put the bottle to my lips, took two swallows, and in twenty minutes the pain left me. I finished the bottle as before, taking three doses daily, and for nine years afterward I was perfectly free from the dreaded disease.

A month ago it returned, but trying the old remedy, Vinegar Bitters, I was cured, as before.

I write this because you do not especially recommend Vinegar Bitters for bilious colic. Only those who have suffered the agonies of this disease, can understand what a boon a sure cure is, and in Old Style Vinegar Bitters you have the best, and perhaps the only real remedy known.

In reply to Mr. Page we will say that Vinegar Bitters cures hundreds of diseases; we have not the space to catalogue them, and perhaps if we published them those unacquainted by experience with our valuable remedy, might doubt its efficacy still, as so many worthless preparations are thrust on the market, and puffed in so many extravagant ways.

The fact remains, however, that those who have been accustomed to take Vinegar Bitters for any length of time, are hale and hearty, whether they are young or old. Those who doubt and fail to take it, are likely to fall into all manner of ailments, great and small. Vinegar Bitters, both Old and New Styles, keep those who take them fresh, fair, healthy, and young-looking, and when we once gain a customer, we keep them always, like Mr. Page, who sent eighty miles for Vinegar Bitters, and it was almost a ride for life.

The New Style Vinegar Bitters is a beautiful, clear, dark reddish color, and extremely pleasant to the taste.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



The only non-Alcoholic Vegetable medicine put up in liquid form ever discovered.

Send for a beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD Drug Co. 532 Washington Street, New York City.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

## WALL PAPERS

—AND—

## DECORATIONS!

IN THE CITY AT

## S. REIDSEMA'S

Furniture Store.

A FINE LINE OF

## Baby Carriages

JUST RECEIVED.

## OTTAWA COUNTY

## Building and Loan

## ASSOCIATION,

Holland, - Michigan.

Incorporated under the law of the State of Michigan; approved

March 20, 1887.

Authorized Capital, \$200,000.

Stock taken from June, 1888, (the time of organization) to April 20, 1889,

1185 shares of \$100 each.

The subscription to stock is open every Saturday and Monday at the office of the association, in Kanters Block, and the Secretary can also be found at his residence corner of River and Thirteenth Streets on all other hours.

Shares of stock are sold on installments of 25 cents, payable every other Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the office of the association. Membership fee is 25 cents per share of stock.

From \$500 to \$1,000 are loaned to the members every month. Loans are made on first mortgages on real estate only, and each loan is to be approved by the Board of Directors, at their regular monthly meeting.

All moneys paid in are made productive by being immediately invested so that no capital is allowed to remain idle.

For further information apply to the Secretary.

HENRY KREMER, M. D., President.



L. HENDERSON, Proprietor



## A POISONED DINNER.

SUBJECT OF DR. TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE SERMON.

Parallel Drawn Between the Past and the Present—The Colloquintida of Mighty Temptation—Calderons of Iniquity to Be Found Everywhere in Modern Life.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday to a vast congregation. His subject was "A Poisoned Dinner," and his text II Kings iv, 40: "So they poured out for the men to eat. And it came to pass, as they were eating of the pottage, that they cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. And they could not eat thereof."

Elisha had gone down to lecture to the students in the theological seminary at Gilgal. He found the students very hungry, as students are very apt to be. It is very seldom the world makes large provisions for those who give themselves to intellectual toil. In order that these students may be prepared to hear what Elisha says, he first feeds their hunger. He knew very well it is useless to talk, to preach, to lecture with hungry men.

So Elisha, recognizing this common sense principle, which every Christian ought to recognize, sends servants out to get food for these hungry students. They pick up some good, healthful herbs, but they happen to pick up also colloquintida, a bitter, poisonous, deathful herb. They bring all these herbs, they put them into the boiling pot, they stir them up, and then a portion of this food is brought to the students and their professors. Seated at the table, one of the hungry students begins immediately to eat, and he happens to get hold of some of the colloquintida. He knew it by the taste. He cries out: "Poison, poison! O thou man of God, there is death in the pot!" Consternation is thrown over the whole group. What a fortunate thing it was that this student was so early found the colloquintida in the mixture at the table! You will by reference find this story is precisely as I have mentioned it.

Well, in our day there are great calderons of sin and death. Colloquintida of mighty temptation is pressed into it. Some dip it out, and taste, and reject it and live. Others dip it out, taste it, keep on and die. And it is the business of every minister of religion and every man who wishes well to the human race, and who wants to keep the world back from its follies and its sufferings, to cry out: "Beware! poison, poison! Look out for this caldron! Stand back! Beware!"

Sin has done an awful work in our world. It has gone out through all the ages, it has mixed up a great caldron of trouble and suffering and pain, and the whole race is poisoned—poisoned in body, poisoned in mind, poisoned in soul. But blessed be God that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is the antidote, and where there is sin there shall be pardon, and where there was suffering there shall be comfort, and where there was death there shall be life.

Some time ago, you will remember, I persuaded you of the importance of being charitable in judgment of others. At the same time I said to you briefly what this morning I wish to say with great emphasis, that while we sympathize with the sinner we must denounce the sin, that while we pity the unfortunate we must be vehement against transgression. Sin is a jagged thing that needs to be roughly handled. You have no right to garland it with fine phrases or lustrous rhetoric. You cannot catch a buffalo with a silken lasso.

A group of emigrants settle in a wild region. The next day a wild beast comes down from the mountain and carries off another child. Fortwith all the neighbors band together, and they go out with torch in one hand and gun in the other to hunt these monsters down, to find their hiding place, to light up and ransack the caverns, and to destroy the invaders of their houses. So we want now not merely to talk about the sins and follies of the world, we want to go behind them, back of them. Down into the caverns where they hide we need to go with the torch of God's word in one hand and the sword of God's eternal Spirit in the other to hunt out and slay these iniquities in their hiding places. Or, to come back to the figures suggested by my text, we want to find what are the calderons of sin and death from which the iniquities of society are dipped out.

I. In the first place, I remark; that unhappy and undisciplined homes are the calderons of great iniquity. Parents harsh and cruel on the one hand, or on the other hand loose in their government, wickedly loose in their government, are raising up a generation of vipers. A home where scolding and fretfulness are dominant is blood relation to the gallows and the penitentiary. Petulance is a serpent that crawls up into the family nursery sometimes and crushes everything. Why, there are parents who even make religion disgusting to their children. They scold them for not loving Christ. They have an exasperating way of doing their duty. The house is full of the war whoop of contention, and from such a place husband and sons go out to die.

Oh, is there a Hagar leading away Ishmael into the desert to be smitten of the thirst and parched of the sand? In the solemn birth hour a voice fell to thee from the throne of God, saying: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." At even time, when the angels of God hover over that home, do they hear the children lisping the name of Jesus? O traveler for eternity, your little ones gathered under your robes, are you leading them on the right road, or are you taking them out on the dangerous winding bridge path, off which their inexperienced feet may slip, and up which comes the howling of the wolf, and the sound of loosened ledge and crumbling avalanche? Blessed is the family altar at which the children kneel. Blessed is the cradle in which the Christian mother rocks the Christian child. Blessed is the song the little ones sing at night-fall when sleep is closing the eyes and loosening the hand from the toy on the pillow. Blessed is that mother whose every heart throb is a prayer for her children's welfare.

The world grows old, and the stars will cease to illuminate it, and the waters to refresh it, and the mountains to guard it, and the Heavens to over-arch it, and its long story of sin and shame and glory and triumph will soon turn to ashes; but influences that started in the early home roll on and roll up through all eternity—blooming in all the joy, waving in all the triumph, exulting in all the song, or shrinking back into all the darkness. Father, mother, which way are you leading your children?

A house took fire and the owner was very careful to get all his furniture out. He got all his books out, and he got all

his pictures out, and he got all his valuable papers out, but he forgot to ask, until it was too late: "Are my children safe?" Oh, when the earth shall melt with fervent heat, and the mountains shall blaze, and the seas shall blaze, and the earth shall blaze, will your children be safe? Will your children be safe? Unhappy and undisciplined homes are the source of much of wretchedness and sin of the world.

I know there are exceptions to it sometimes. From a bright and beautiful Christian home a husband or a son will go out to die. Oh, how long you had that boy in your prayers! He does not know how many sleepless nights you have spent over him. He does not understand how many tears you have shed for his waywardness. Oh, it is hard, after you have toiled for a child, and given him every advantage and every kindness, to have him pay you back in ingratitude! As one Sabbath morning a father came to the foot of the pulpit as I stepped out of it, and said: "O my son, my son, my son! There is many a young man proud of his mother, who would strike into the dust any man who would insult her, who is at this moment himself, by his evil doing and his bad habits, sharpening a dagger to plunge through that mother's heart. A telegram brought him from afar. He went bloated and scarred into the room and he stood by the lifeless form of his mother."

Her gray hair; it had turned gray in sorrow. Those eyes had wept floods of tears over his wandering. That still white hand had done him many a kindness and had written many a loving invitation and good counsel. He had broken her old heart. He came into the room and threw himself on the caskey and he sobbed outright: "Mother, mother!" but those lips that had kissed him in infancy and uttered so many kind words spoke not; they were sealed. Rather than have such a memory come on my soul, I would prefer to have roll over on me the Alps and the Himalayas.

But while sometimes there are sons who turn out very badly coming from good homes, I want to tell you for your encouragement it is a great exception. Yet an unhappy and undisciplined home is the poisonous caldron from which a vast multitude drink their death.

II. I remark that another caldron of iniquity is an indolent life. All the rail trains down the Hudson River yesterday, all the rail trains on the Pennsylvania route, all the trains on the Long Island road brought to these cities young men to begin commercial life. Some of them are here this morning, I doubt not. Do you know what one of your great temptations is going to be? It is the example of indolent people in our cities. They are in all our cities. They dress better than some who are industrious. They have access to all places of amusement—plenty of money, and yet idle. They hang around our great hotels—the Fifth Avenue, the Windsor, the Brunswick, the Stuyvesant, the Gilsey house—all our beautiful hotels, you find them around there any day—men who do nothing, never earn anything, yet well dressed, having plenty. Why should I walk? Why should you work? Why drudge and toil in bank and shop and office, or on the scaffolding, or by the anvil, when these men get along so well and do not work?

Some of them hang around the city halls of our great cities, toothpick in their mouth, waiting for some crumb to fall from the office holder's table. Some of them hang around the city hall for the city van bringing criminals from the station-houses. They stand there and gloat over it—really enjoy the disgrace and suffering of those poor creatures as they get out of the city van and go into the courts.

Where do they get their money? That is what you ask. That is what I ask. Only four ways of getting money—by inheritance, by earning it, by begging it, by stealing it; and there are a vast multitude among us who get their living not by inheritance, nor by earning it, nor by begging it. I do not like to take the responsibility of saying how they get it!

Now, these men are a constant temptation. Why should I toil and wear myself out in the bank, or the office, or the store, or the shop, or the factory? These men have nothing to do. They get along a great deal better. And that is the temptation under which a great many young men fall. They begin to consort with these men, these idlers, and they go down to the same awful steep. The number of men in our cities who are trying to get their living by their wits and by sleight of hand is all the time increasing.

A New York merchant saw a young man, one of his clerks, in half disguise, going into a very low place of amusement. The merchant said to himself: "I must look out for that clerk; he is going in bad company and going in bad places; I must look out for him. A few months passed on, and one morning the merchant entered his store, and this clerk of whom I have been speaking came up in assumed consternation and said: 'Oh, sir, the store has been on fire; I have put out the fire, but there are a great many goods lost; we have had a great crowd of people coming and going.' Then the merchant took the clerk by the collar and said: 'I have had enough of this; you cannot deceive me; where are those goods you stole?' The young man instantly confessed his villainy."

O the numbers of people in these great cities who are trying to get their living not honestly! And they are a mighty temptation to the industrious young man who cannot understand it. While these others have it so easy they have it so hard. Horning's old time tale told that he could have just as much ground as he could plow around with a yoke of oxen in one day. He hooked up the oxen to the plow and he cut a very large circle and plowed until he came to the same point where he started, and all that property was his. But I have to tell you to-day that just so much financial, just so much moral, just so much spiritual possession you will have as you compass with your own industries, and just so much as from the morning of your life to the evening of your life you can plow around with your own hard work. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." One of the most awful calderons of death to-day is an indolent life. Thank God that you have to work.

III. Once more I remark: that the dram shop is a great caldron of iniquity in our time. Anacharsis said that the vine bore three grapes: the first was Pleasure, the next was Drunkenness, and the next Misery. Every saloon above ground or under ground is a fountain of iniquity. It may have a license and it may go along quite respectably for a while, but after a while the cover will fall off and the color of the iniquity will be displayed.

"Oh," says some one, "you ought to be easier on such a traffic when it pays such a large revenue to the Government, and helps support your schools and your great institutions of mercy." And then I think of what William E. Gladstone

said—I think it was the first time he was chancellor of the exchequer—when men engaged in the ruinous traffic came to him and said their business ought to have more consideration from the fact that it paid such a large revenue to the English Government. Mr. Gladstone said: "Gentlemen, don't worry yourselves about the revenue; give me thirty millions of sober people, and we'll have revenue enough and a surplus."

We might in this country—this traffic perished—have less revenue, but we would have more happy homes, and we would have fewer people in the penitentiary, and there would be tens of thousands of men who are now on the road to hell who would start on the road to Heaven.

But the financial ruin is a very small part of it. This iniquity of which I speak takes everything that is sacred out of the family, everything that is holy in religion, everything that is infinite in the soul and tramples it under foot. The marriage day has become. Music sounds. Gay feet go up and down the drawing room. Did ever a vessel launch on such a bright and beautiful sea. The scene changes. Dingy garret. No fire. On a broken chair a sorrowful wife. Last hope gone. Poor, forsaken, trodden under foot, she knows all the sorrow of being a drunkard's wife. "Oh," she says, "he was the kindest man that ever lived, he was so noble, he was so good! God never made a grander man than he was, but the drink did it, the drink did it!" Some day she will press her hands against her temples and cry: "Oh, my brain, my brain!" or she will go out on the abutment of the bridge some moonlight night and look down on the glassy surface and wonder if under that glassy surface there is not some rest for a broken heart.

A young man, through the intercession of metropolitan friends, gets a place in a bank or store. He is going to leave his country home. That morning they are up early in the old homestead. The trunk is on the wagon. Mother says: "My son, I put a Bible in the trunk, I hope you will read it often." She wipes the tears away with her apron. "Oh," he says, "come, don't you be worried, I know how to take care of myself. Don't be worried about me. The father says: 'My son, be a good boy and write home often, your mother will be anxious to hear from you.' Crack! goes the whip, and over the hills goes the wagon. Five years have passed on, and a dissipated life has done its work for that young man. There is a hearse coming up in front of the old homestead. The young men of the neighborhood who have stayed on the farm come in and say: 'Is it possible? Why, he doesn't look natural, does he? Is that the fair brow we used to know? Is that the healthy cheek we used to know? It can't be possible that is him.' The parents stand looking at the gash in the forehead from which the life oozed out, and they lift their hands and say: 'O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom; would God I had died for thee O, Absalom, my son, my son!'"

Lorenzo de Medici was very sick, and some of his superstitious friends thought if they could dissolve a certain number of pearls in a cup and then he would drink them it would cure him of the disease. So they went around and they gathered up all the beautiful pearls they could find, and they dissolved them in a cup, and the sick man drank them. Oh, it was an expensive draught. But I tell you of a more expensive draught than that. Drunkenness puts into its cup the pearl of physical health, the pearl of domestic happiness, the pearl of respectability, the pearl of Christian hope, the pearl of an everlasting Heaven, and presses it to the hot lips.

I tell you the dram shop is the gate of hell. The trouble is they do not put up the right kind of a sign. They have a great many different kinds of signs on places where strong drink is sold. One is called the "restaurant," and another is called the "saloon," and another is called the "hotel," and another is called the "wine cellar," and another is called the "sample room." What a name to give one of those places! A "sample room!" I saw a man on the steps of one of those "sample rooms" the other day, dead drunk. I said to myself: "I suppose that is a sample!" I tell you it is the gate of hell.

"Oh," says some man, "I am kind, I am indulgent to my family, I am right in many respects, I am very generous, and I have too grand and generous a moral nature to be overthrown in that way." Let me say that the persons who are in the most peril have the largest hearts, the best education, the brightest prospects. This sin chooses the fattest lambs for its sacrifice. The brightest garlands are by this carbuncled hand of drunkenness torn off the brow of the poet and the orator. Charles Lamb, answer! Thomas Hood, answer! Sheridan, the English orator, answer! Edgar A. Poe, answer! Junius Brutus Booth, answer!

Oh, come and look over into it while I draw off the cover—hang over it and look down into it, and see the seething, boiling, loathsome, smoking, agonizing, blaspheming hell of the drunkard. Young man, be master of your appetites and passions. There are hundreds—might I not say thousands—of young men in this house this morning—young men of fair prospects. Put your trust in the Lord God and all is well. But you will be tempted. Perhaps you may this moment be addressed on the first Sabbath of your coming to the great city, and I give you this brotherly counsel. I speak not in a perfunctory way. I speak as an older brother. I put my hand on your shoulder this day and commend you to Jesus Christ, who himself was a young man and died while yet a young man. Oh, be master, by the grace of God, of your appetites and passions!

I close with a peroration. Ministers and speakers are very apt to close with a peroration, and they generally roll up some grand imagery to express what they have to say. I close with a peroration mightier than was ever uttered by mere human lips. Two quotations. The first is this: "Who hath wounds without cause? who hath scars without cause? They that go to seek mixed wine. Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." This is the other quotation. Make up your mind as to which is the more impressive. I think the last is the mightier: "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk thou in the sight of thine own eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

MISS BRISTLEY.—Don't hurry, I beg of you, Mr. Merritt. It's only eleven. Mr. M., who has heard footsteps—I am afraid your father will kick.

MOLLIFIED was John when Mary said she loved him.

## AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

INSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Some Information of Value to the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Bee-Keeper, Housewife, and Kitchen-Maid.

### THE FARM.

#### Farm Machinery.

Even a small farm must have more or less machinery, while on a large one the investment must be heavy. Under any conditions more machinery will be destroyed by rust than by wear. A little care will prevent this. Melt together a quart of lard and a pound of lard free from salt and a lump of rosin about the size of a hickory nut. When the whole is melted remove it from the stove, and stir it slowly until cold. Keep this covered from dust. Whenever any machine, from an apple parer to a thrashing machine, is out of use, clean it by scraping with a wooden knife whittled from any hard wood, use an old woolen rag and rub over every part liable to rust with this compound; give all such parts a thin coating. This may be used for agricultural and other instruments. If used on every farm it would save the country millions of dollars.—*American Agriculturist*.

#### Waste of Food.

Food is wasted when an animal is exposed to excessive cold; when it is deprived of sufficient water; when it is compelled to drink ice cold water; when it is worried, driven about, or chased by other cattle or by dogs, and, in short, whenever it is not comfortable, happy and contented. Even irregular feeding is a waste of food, and sheep especially, which are nervous creatures, will get poor in a few days, or will not fatten, if they are fed at irregular hours. In a dairy, irregular feeding will cause a loss of milk and of course this is really a waste of food and a waste of money to which no thrifty farmer will willingly submit.

#### Farm Economics.

If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle off the pastures one day longer in the spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the fall.

A HANDY thing to have is a box containing an assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, and a hammer, pinchers, and cold-chisel.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried, and hung up by its handle.

KEEP a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks, or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken, don't make-shift; replace it.

#### Agricultural Notes.

When you have to buy seeds, as every one must, buy of men of established reputation.

The institute is the farmer's college, and the more thoroughly and efficiently it can be conducted the better.

The greatest injury any farmer has ever done to his soil is where he has starved the crop and soil by not using enough fertilizer.

FARMING compares very favorable with other branches of business. One can do any amount of hard work in it. The more one does intelligently the better he will succeed.

In trying a novelly the prudent farmer will not plant largely till he has proved the merits of the new article and its adaptability to his soil and climate, by trial in a small way.

TO MAKE a success of farming, a young man must start out in a small way. His chances are then as good as the boys fifty years ago had, but he must not expect to make a fortune in a short time.

MOST of our best seedsmen test their seeds before selling them, and know what they are selling; but they cannot be expected to warrant good seed in the hands of careless or inexperienced gardeners.

THERE are enough horses killed every year on bad roads, and enough damage to wagons and harness and the temper of drivers to make our roads very much better than they are if the cost of these damages was put upon them.

### THE STOCK-RANCH.

#### Pigs That Are Over-Fed.

Swine are proverbially greedy, but it is the duty of the owner of an animal to control its natural habits when these are opposed to its well-doing; so that the first thing to be done in feeding young pigs is to measure their feed judiciously. They should never have all they will eat. Only fattening swine should be so fed, and they would soon die from over-feeding if they were not killed. When a young pig chokes at the trough, squeals and falls over in a fit, it is over-fed; when it goes to the side of the stall, champs its jaws, foams at the mouth, and does nothing else than this, it has been over-fed, and in both cases it is suffering from congestion of the brain, due to indigestion and disturbed circulation. It is in a state of apoplexy and will probably die, anyhow, but the others may be saved by at once reducing their feed to about one-fourth of what they have been getting. The prevalent paralysis of the hind limbs is caused by over-feeding, by which the kidneys have been overtaxed and the nervous system of the lumbar region (the loins) is disturbed. Thus the power of motion of the hind legs is lost. Recent experiments in feeding young pigs go to show that a pig of forty pounds needs no more food per day than two quarts of milk and four ounces of solid food, such as bran or oats and corn meal. On this allowance, gradually increased, pigs made a steady and healthful growth, while two others kept in a pen by themselves, and suffered to gorge themselves, became stunted, stopped growing and in the third week one was attacked by congestion of the brain and had to be starved out of it, losing fully two months' growth. When young pigs are weaned, they should be fed in a shallow trough, from which they can take their food only slowly. A pint of milk and two ounces of boiled corn-meal mixed with the meal will be enough for a daily ration the first week, and a gradual increase may be made, substituting raw meal, not exceeding the limit above mentioned, for a six-weeks' or eight-weeks' old pig of the best kind, and less in ratio with a less weight. Over-feeding is the common ban of the pig.—*American Agriculturist*.

#### Horse Dentistry.

More trouble and lack of condition are caused by ulcerated and irregular teeth than is generally supposed. Such teeth should be promptly removed with forceps. There is no reason to doubt that a horse with ulcerated teeth suffers as intensely from toothache as a human subject. Irregular growth or fractures of the enamel on the outer edges make the teeth so rough as to injure the inside of the cheek, sometimes causing ulcers. In other cases some of the grinders grow more slowly than others and fail to meet those in the opposite jaw, causing what is called "quidding," or imperfect mastication of the food. The remedy is to file the teeth into the proper shape. Horse dentistry is now recognized as an important branch of veterinary practice.—*American Agriculturist*.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

#### Care of Young Turkeys.

The best feed for young turkeys and ducks is yelks of hard boiled eggs, and after they are several days old the white may be added. Continue this for two or three weeks, occasionally chopping the boiled eggs and sometimes sprinkling the boiled eggs with black pepper; then give rice, a teaspoonful with enough milk to just cover it, and boil slowly until the milk is evaporated. Put in enough more to cover the rice again so that when boiled down the second time it will be soft if pressed between the fingers. Milk must not be used too freely, as it will get too soft and the grains will adhere together. Stir frequently when boiling. Do not use water with the rice, as it forms a paste and the chicks cannot swallow it. In cold, damp weather, a half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper in a pint of flour, worked with lard enough to make it stick together, will protect them from the diarrhoea. This amount of food is sufficient for two meals for seventy-five chicks. Give all food in shallow tin pans. Boiled milk and water, with a little lime-water in each occasionally, is the best drink until the chicks are two or three months old, when lopped and butter milk may take the place of the boiled milk. Turkeys like best to roost on trees, and in their absence artificial roosts may be made by planting long forked locust poles and laying other across the forks. They take to this kind of roost readily as they require plenty of room.—*American Agriculturist*.

#### Poultry Notes.

THE question of mating your breeding stock for the best results should soon engage your attention.

THE observant breeder should frequently visit his henry when his fowls have begun to lay, to watch and note down the earliest and steadiest layers. There is much to be learned by close observation of the breeding fowls.

SEE that there is a plentiful supply of ground bone and crushed oyster shells in reach of the fowls, for without these the soft-shelled eggs will soon appear, and then will begin the habit of egg-eating, which is so annoying and so difficult to stop. Shells should be crushed fine.

THE early hatched pullets of last season are now laying, and will require more food than the hens, as they are still growing, as well as producing eggs. They will continue to lay right along if managed properly, but they should be kept in a separate enclosure or the old hens will become too fat.

THE White Plymouth Rocks have come to stay, and there is a rapidly growing demand for them. They have and will have their place with other breeds, and that, too, in the front ranks, for they possess all the desired traits for the table, are good layers, and have proved to be remarkably hardy.

CHINESE are the greatest egg-eaters in the world. They raise more poultry than all the other nations of the earth taken together, and have a way of keeping eggs for forty years or more in a sound condition. The older the eggs the more valuable they are, and it is a trick of the Chinese grocer to ring in fresh eggs on his customers whenever he can get a chance to cheat them in that way.

A SMALL flock of hens can be made very useful if they are confined and allowed to scratch over a pile of manure which is placed under cover. They will make the manure very fine, and thoroughly mix it with whatever substance you may desire to put with it, and besides will find a large part of their own subsistence in the bugs and worms. Give them a small pile at first, and add to it gradually, after each day's work. They do not mind confinement as long as they are employed and find pay.

### THE DAIRY.

#### Dairy Notes.

THE farm journals are full of all sorts of devices for kicking cows. The best method is simply to draw the cow's head up high so as to cause a down arching of the spine at the loins. Several who have tried it report favorably upon it.

If we were asked to name the four principles of success in dairy farming, says a writer, they would be: Good dairy cows to start with, winter dairy, cheap food and plenty of it. The cap snail is a man who has brains enough to know that he needs knowledge, and wise enough to teach for it whenever he can get it.

WHY more men do not make dairying pay is because they refuse to believe that there is any study and investigation needed in regard to the care, treatment, and management of the dairy. If they chance on a success they call it luck, and if they fail they never investigate the matter to see wherein they fail, so as to steer clear of a repetition.

TO a query about how to keep milk twenty-four hours in shipping it, the *Larming World* says: Add to the milk a small quantity of bi-carbonate of soda. This addition is by no means injurious to health; on the contrary, bi-carbonate of soda promotes digestion. One of the principal dairies of Paris employs no other method but this for preserving the milk while on sale.

CHURNING cream when slightly sour, as is the custom in the Holstein dairies, yields butter of a peculiar and fine aroma. Butter made from very sour cream is destitute of this aroma, and has the taste which the Holstein butter acquires after keeping some time. Stirring of cream does not promote souring, but rather hinders it by increasing access of air; it may be advantageous in making the souring uniform.

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

#### Weights and Measures.

One pound of wheat flour is equal to one quart.  
One pound and two ounces of Indian meal make one quart.  
One pound of soft butter is equal to one quart.  
One pound and two ounces of best brown sugar make one quart.  
One pound and one ounce of powdered white sugar make one quart.  
One pound of broken loaf sugar is equal to one quart.  
Four large tablespoonfuls make one-half gill.

One common-sized tumbler holds one-half pint.  
One common-sized wine glass is equal to one-half gill.  
One teaspoon holds one gill.  
One large wine glass holds two ounces.  
One tablespoonful is equal to one-half ounce.

#### Buffalo Moths.

Gasoline, naphtha or benzine are all equally efficacious to kill the buffalo moth, and entomologists have not found anything better to recommend for this purpose. The grub of the buffalo moth, which is the creature that does the mischief, is apparently proof against all other forms of insecticides. A little natural history of the beetle which causes so much destruction may be repeated with value. This beetle measures rather less than an eighth of an inch in length. It is dark, slightly hairy and has a bright line of red down the center of its body. It does not eat carpets, but feeds on the pollen of several different shrubs. It is known to be so fond of the pines that it is not wise to allow that ornamental bush to grow near the house, or on the premises at all, if possible. This beetle flies in the open window and lays its eggs in any woolen substance it can find, especially in the edges of the carpets. If abundance of pyrethrum or Persian insect powder is kept at the edges of the carpet, beneath the paper filling and the carpet, or anything else is used of the many things, like pepper or camphor, that housekeepers use to make the edges of their carpet disagreeable to moths, it is probable that the buffalo moth will move on to more welcome quarters. Prevention is better than cure in this case. Once established in a house, every generation of beetles seems impelled to return to the same place, and if there is a possible dark, unguarded corner where they can locate, they come.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

TEPID water acts promptly as an emetic.

HORSE-RADISH, as a poultice, is recommended for rheumatism.

WHEN dress silk becomes wet dry it by potting milk boiled with out sugar will soothe a cough when other things fail.

WHITE and pale shades of paint may be beautifully cleaned by using whiting in the water.

KID shoes can be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week with pure glycerine or castor oil.

A LITTLE saltpetre or carbonate of soda mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks.

OIL of peppermint is a strong disinfectant and germicide; and it is said that one part of a hundred thousand of water kills roaches.

If you want poached eggs to look particularly nice, cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a saucepan of boiling water.

WHEN papering a room a small apartment can be made to appear large by being covered with a paper of subdued color without any particular design.

THE freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in water will sink to the bottom at once; older eggs will sink partly to the bottom, while stale eggs float on top. Try it on the fresh store eggs.

FEED onions, raw, boiled or baked, to the children, three or four times a week, and they'll grow up healthy and strong. No worms, no scarlatina, no diphtheria, where children eat plenty of onions every day.

THE best preparation for restoring furniture to its original freshness is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one part turpentine. Dust the articles to which it is to be applied, rub it on with a woolen cloth, and afterward polish with chamois. If you wish to varnish stained wood, you will find the following excellent. Dissolve four ounces of sandarac, one ounce of green mastic and four ounces of shellac in one pound of alcohol, and add two ounces of oil of turpentine.

### THE KITCHEN.

#### Tested Cooking Recipes.

OATMEAL MUFFINS.—Two cups of oatmeal, one cup of flour, one large spoonful of butter, the same of molasses, one small teaspoonful of soda; enough milk to make a batter.

HASTY PUDDING.—Beat half a cup of butter and the same of sugar to a cream, add the yolks of three eggs, two cups of cooked rice and the beaten whites of the eggs; serve with sauce.

SARDINE SANDWICH.—Wipe and bone the sardines, lay them on the bread and squeeze a lemon over them very lightly, taking care not to make them too wet or the bread will be soggy.

SMOTHERED RICE.—Boil for ten minutes one cup of cold boiled chicken chopped fine, two cups of cold boiled rice and one pint of chicken broth, seasoned with salt, pepper, and butter.

BROWN HASHED POTATOES.—Pare a dozen potatoes and chop fine. Season with salt and pepper and place in small earthen dishes; cover with milk and add small bits of butter to each; bake in a moderate oven one-half hour.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE MACAROONS.—Half a pound each of fine sugar and grated sweet almonds, a quarter-pound of grated vanilla chocolate, three beaten whites of eggs, mix well and drop from a spoon on a buttered tin; bake in a slow oven.

GINGERBREAD.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of brown sugar, one-fourth of a cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one egg, one teaspoonful each of cream tartar, soda, ground ginger, and cinnamon, flour enough to make a medium batter.

CRANBERRY DUMPLINGS.—Sift together one quart of flour and two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder; mix to a soft dough with sweet milk; roll out and spread with one quart of cranberry sauce, fold over, place in a pudding-bag and steam one hour. Serve with a sweet sauce.



## BILL SNORT IN WASHINGTON.

The Colonel Gives Russell Harrison Some Points About Pulling a Pistol—Interviewed by the Strong-Minded Females. (Alex. E. Sweet, in Texas Siftings.)

I suppose you have heard about the scrape Russ Harrison has got into. Col. Crosby, of Montana, has sued him for criminal libel, and Russ is out on bail.

Last Sunday I hired a buggy and took Russ out in the woods to give him some points in pistol practice.

I told Russ: "This Col. Crosby is perhaps related to the Texas Crosbys, after whom Crosby County is named, where I publish my *Crosby County Clarion and Farmers' Vindicator*. In that case, you want to keep up your pistol practice. Where do you keep your gun?"

"In my hip-pocket," says Russ.

"Great Scott!" says I; "you are a bigger fool than I supposed. You might as well have it at home in a drawer with the key lost. You don't know anything about Western journalism. When Col. Crosby is in town, you carry your pistol inside of the waistband of your pants, so you can pull your vest down over the handle. Then it won't take you a week to get it if Col. Crosby makes any suspicious movements."

I then told Russ to shoot at a tree of about the size of Col. Crosby, but Russ is such a poor shot that I don't believe he could hit a barn if he was on the inside and the door was closed. I showed Russ how to shoot, but he is mighty slow to learn.

My advice to Russ was to apologize or pay damages, for if that Col. Crosby is really related to the Texas Crosbys, there is danger of the royal line of Harrison becoming extinct. We must take care of the Crown Prince. Pulling a pistol is one of the fine arts, and the man who can't acquire it should never be "sassy" or try to edit a paper out on the frontier. The pistol must be pulled and fired with the same sort of a motion that a mule makes when he feels around with his left hind leg for the brains of the hired man.

By the way, I had a narrow escape myself a few days ago. A herd of these strong-minded females came to the White House and wanted to see Harrison. They were a hard-boiled lot. The youngest of them must have been about sixty years, including numerous drouthy years and grass-hopper seasons.

One of them, who looked like the elder weird sister in "Macbeth," said: "Oh, this is Col. Snort, of Texas! I've seen his picture in *Texas Siftings*. I know he will advocate our cause."

Somewhat or other I wasn't feeling well that morning. I was in a bad humor, so I said, gruffly:

"I believe in women staying at home attending to their domestic concerns. It will be plenty time for a woman to vote when one of them can pass a mirror without surveying herself in it. People who don't seem to know anything about their own ages are not fit to intrust with the ballot. Of course, if women voted there would be a great deal more bustle at the polls; but that's not what the country needs."

"O, you think only people who have beards on their chins should vote!" retorted the weird sister.

"Well, perhaps you will have a beard on your chin, too, if you will only give it a rest. I'll bet \$10 there ain't a woman in this room that's got on a pair of stockings that don't need darning."

"There must have been more truth than poetry in this, for they rushed at me as if they were going to tear me to pieces. I have never been in such a dangerous place since the war, but, thanks to my strategic ability, I not only escaped, but put the enemy to flight by calling out: 'Ladies, run for your lives! A mouse! A mouse!'"

They vanished as if by magic, just as the weird sisters do in "Macbeth." However, unlike Macbeth, I didn't have any more questions to ask them. Your friend, BILL SNORT.

## Oil Upon Water.

The pouring of oil upon rough water to secure the safe passage of vessels was practiced by the ancients, as Plutarch and Pliny refer to it, but it is only within the last six years that our seagoing people have given it much serious attention. Benjamin Franklin made a study of the subject, and he has left on record the result of his experiments. This is how he explains the action of the oil, according to the *Philadelphia Times*:

"The molecules of water move with freedom, and the friction of air in motion produces waves or undulations. These increase in size, according to the depth of water, and other conditions. They are often the precursors of storms, and sometimes reach a height of forty feet. Yet a boat or a ship can ride them in safety. If, however, a sudden gale comes up, the swell becomes a raging sea.

The friction of the wind, rapidly moving upon the exposed slope of the swell, produces little irregularities on the surface. These wavelets are then driven up the rear slope of the swell to its summit, while the forward slope has more and more protection from the wind, and becomes steeper and steeper.

As the wind continues to blow, the crest of the storm wave constantly sharpens, until it is finally thrown over with irresistible force. A ship cannot rise up its abrupt front, and the water falls on the deck, sweeps everything before it, and often engulfs the vessel itself.

Now the oil changes the storm wave into the heavy swell. It floats on the surface, spreads rapidly, and forms a film like an extremely thin rubber blanket over the water. The friction of the wind cannot tear the film and send those wavelets up the slope of the swell, and the ship is enabled to ride it in safety.

So it is seen that the effect is purely a mechanical change in the form of the wave; there is no apparent chemical change.

## Don't Worry.

Of course, life is full of cares; every one knows that, and every one has cause to worry about something. If

the children are ill, or the husband has failed in business, these are things one naturally worries about. These are the big things of life that must be borne and about which one cannot help worrying.

But it is the many little things of life over which people worry most, and which are not worth worrying about. A careful housekeeper will fret about the way her servant enters the room before company, or passes a dish at the table; frowns will settle down upon her face that are seen by the guests, who have not seen the causes. The woman will worry incessantly about her health. If she has the smallest ache in any part of her body, or the slightest languor, the whole household is upset, and for a few hours everything is in the wildest state of confusion, while the victim (for she certainly is a victim to her worrying disposition) imagines herself a hundred times more ill than she is, and dies many times before she dies once.

## It Is Vase, Not "Vawz."

If three of the most celebrated poets—Poore, Byron and Moore—may be cited as orthoepists, then are, or were, "case," "face," and "grace" correct rhymes to "vase," in proof of which I append a quotation from each poet:

Poore, "The Rape of the Lock," canto v., *ad fin.*

There heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases And beaux' in snuff boxes and tweezer-cases.

Byron, "Don Juan," c. viii., s. 96:

A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face, Like to a lighted alabaster vase.

Moore, "Odes of Anacreon," v. and lxxxiii.

Grave me a cup with brilliant grace, Deep as the rich and holy vase, etc.

Ode lxxiii. has the same rhyme.

The question is: Was such pronunciation of "vase" the "pure well of English undefiled," or was it only "poetic license," or caprice, fashion or custom? Of course, many words alter their pronunciation from age to age, and "vase" may be one of them, as at present, I think, the word is generally pronounced as though it rhymed with "stars." Nuttall, in the preface to his dictionary, says: "The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary or of any orthoepist, but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society." If this be so, such usage seems to be the "safest standard" we have for our pronunciation. Keats, in one of his miscellaneous poems, makes "faces" rhyme with "vases."

Fair, dewy roses brush against our faces, And flowering laurels spring from diamond vases.

When I was a boy, about 1843, we had a reading book, one story in which was about "The Broken Vase." My father taught us to read it to rhyme with "chase," but we afterward came to think it ought to be somewhere between "Mars" and "vauz."—*Notes and Queries*.

## Utter Failure of a Deep-Laid Plan.

(Approaching the subject in a roundabout way)—Dinguss, did you see that remarkable article in the paper this morning entitled, "What We Owe to Society?"

"No. What was remarkable about it, Shadbolt?"

"It was powerfully written. That is all." (Coming to the point)—"By the way, Dinguss, speaking of owing, would it be convenient for you to pay that \$5 you got of me a month ago?"

(With great cheerfulness)—"Certainly, Shadbolt, certainly—next week. I need \$5 more, though, and I'll pay it at the same time. That will make \$10 I owe you."

(Reluctantly handing out \$5 and inwardly kicking himself)—"I can let you have it, of course, but you mustn't fail to pay it back next week. I have a good many accounts outstanding, and I'm a little hard run."

"That's all on account of the way you do business." (Pocketing the money)

"The trouble with you, Shadbolt, is that you're such an infernally poor collector."—*Chicago Tribune*.

## Chicago Weather Predictions.

Go put away your ulster and bring out your new spring coat, for the air's as fine a poem as a poet ever wrote; its balmy breath and soft caress creates the casual wish that you knew some quiet place to go and sit and smoke and fish; or loll upon a grassy bank and read a bonny book; or "peel" and "go in swimmin'" with no person near to look; or wander in the timberland and pluck the fragrant flowers and fill the happy, happy days with happy, happier hours; or climb a sun-kissed hay stack in the bottom-land and dream of that wondrous land of vision, of that blossom-bordered stream which poets like to picture in their music-haunted lines, as purring through those legend-locked and halcyon confines; or clamber up an apple tree and perch upon a limb and breathe the blossoms' fragrance as you sing a silent hymn; or with a loved one stroll at eve and inspiration drink from the beauty of the landscape and the banjo's pleasant pink. Your mind insists on rioting on such a day as this—a day as full of ecstasy as love's initial kiss.

At noon the wind was from the southeast at six miles an hour.—*Chicago Mail*.

## Uncle Ephraim's Advice.

"De onliest trouble wuf, de colored race," said Uncle Ephraim to his son in one of his philosophic moods, "am dat dey don't understand de gradualness ob progression. Dey wants ter trubble in five minits to whar hit takes ten yars ter git to, an dey am always thinkin' dey's dar befob dey is. Dis man an' brudder business am all right, but dar's a whole lot of cases whar da ain't nigh eruff man an' atogedder too much brudder. Yoh's jes as good as anybody else, sonny, but yoh hab got to work for a eddication an' respectability pe same as er white man."—*Merchant Traveler*.

An old lady who imagined the sea must be very dirty because so many people bathed in it, was consoled on being informed that it was washed upon the beach every morning.

An old cider-drinker who has a very red nose called it his "apple blossom."

## That Offer of \$5,000.

Our readers will doubtless call to mind the offer so widely advertised for the past ten years by H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, that they would pay \$5,000 to any person who would prove to them a testimonial that was not genuine so far as they knew.

This offer had the ring of honesty about it, and as the matter has an especial interest just now we give a copy of the offer as it appears in the Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.'s pamphlet.

## AN OFFER OF \$5,000.00.

Every Testimonial published by us is Bona Fide, and, so far as we know, is absolutely true. To any one who will prove the contrary to an impartial referee we will give \$5,000.00. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y., January 2, 1888.

We ask the reader's careful attention to the following testimonial, as bearing on the offer, and their unbiased opinion of the same with reference to the \$5,000.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 30, 1888.—Some weeks since my daughter had a severe attack of Rheumatism. She was persuaded to take one bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, and one of Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure, and has entirely recovered. We think it wonderful, as twice before she had been confined to her bed for months with it.—MRS. SYLVANUS JOHNSON.

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA, Oct. 27, 1888.—For nearly a year I suffered from Gravel, and was under the treatment of a doctor. I took a great deal of medicine, but it all seemed to fail. I then began with Warner's Safe Cure, and after using one bottle of it began to get better, got another bottle, and took half of it. The gravel stone left me, and I began to mend. I am now feeling as well as I ever did in my life.—MRS. DOLLY MASON.

231 Myrtle Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1888.—In 1866 I was attacked with kidney disease, and suffered for twenty years, applying often for advice to medical men of high standing, without any apparent relief. In 1886 I was advised to try Warner's Safe Cure, and after having used fifteen bottles of it I was completely cured, and am happy to state that I have never felt the disease since in any form.—P. B. McMULLEN.

NEWARK, N. Y., June 20, 1888.—Last winter I was attacked with severe kidney difficulty, which incapacitated me for work, severe pains in the small of the back, attended with almost constant pain on the least exertion. I suffered much pain, the passage of water was a severe trial, accompanied with much scalding and redness of the urine. I felt I was suffering from premonitory symptoms of Bright's Disease. I took a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, and after taking the first bottle I felt so much improved that I continued to take it to the extent of four bottles. I am now a new man, able to do a good hard day's work, with no recurrence of any trouble with the kidneys.—MANDEVILLE W. PLASS.

There is no getting away from such testimony as the above. The offer is genuine. In fact, Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co. have already requested the doubters should write direct to persons giving testimonials (in closing stamp), and who are of necessity, in the great majority of cases, totally unacquainted with the firm.

## More Serious than He Thought.

An old Seron was arrested on Champlain street the other day for kicking up a disturbance, and on the way to the station he said to the officer:

"I don't want to be locked up, and I'll give you ten cents to let me go."

"No, sir—no, sir!"

"I'll make it twenty."

"No, sir."

"Say twenty-five."

"What! Fifty cents! Say, this must be a mighty serious matter, old fellow. Bet you three to one you think you have got the fellow who stole Charlie Ross!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

## Seemingly Eradicated.

With repeated and powerful doses of quinine, chills and fever, in some one of its various forms, springs into active existence again, often without the slightest apparent provocation. To extinguish the smoldering embers of this obstinate and recidive malarial, no less than to subdue it when it rages fiercely in the system, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is all sufficient. When every resource of the pharmacopoeia has been exhausted against it, in vain, the Bitters conquer it—will remove every lingering vestige of it. Nay, more, the Bitters will protect the system brought within the influence of the atmosphere of poison that breeds malarial disease, from its attacks. Disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, are among the complaints to be apprehended from the use of rectified water. These are both cured and prevented by the Bitters. Rheumatism, constipation and renal complaints yield to its action.

## Graphology.

Yellowly—Do you think it possible to tell character by handwriting? Brownly—I do.

Y.—Upon what grounds do you base your belief?

B.—Here's a letter I've just received. It reads: "Dear Sir—Please send check inclosed for amount due. Yours, John Smith." What do you think of that kind of writing, eh?

Y.—I should say that was a good man.

B.—You bet!—*Boston Courier*.

## Catarrh Can't Be Cured.

With LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CENNEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

## A Useful Instrument.

Musical Visitor—"What a handsome piano!"

Mrs. Tiptop—"Yes, I do not know of any single piece of furniture I have that I am more proud of than my piano. It was made to order at a cost of \$5,000."

"Oh, I must—why, it's looked."

"Yes; I lost the key some months ago, and have forgotten to get another."—*Philadelphia Record*.

A boy living near Abilene, Texas, was bitten by a snake, and was soon taken with convulsions. An old Mexican scraped out the bowl of a briar pipe, applied the scrapings to the child's wound, and the next day the boy was well.

A MICHIGAN lumberman has adopted the use of pine roots as fuel for his hobby. He has the roots cut up into 18-inch lengths, and uses them in grates instead of soft coal, to which, he declares, they are superior.

THE Emperor of China is said to employ ten men to carry his umbrella. It is quite evident that this youthful potentate is prepared for a hard reign.

Old lady in (Boston grocery store)—"Here ye eany Jays' coffee, boy? Boy—No, ma'am; we only keep the Jahvah."

## HOW WAS IT DONE?

A Remarkable Card Trick That Was Performed in Cincinnati.

A party of gentlemen in the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, among whom were Mr. Veazey, William McCammon, Charles H. Kellogg, Jr., and Government Detective Kopmeier, got in a discussion about spiritualism. Mr. Veazey took the position that the mysterious workings of mediums were but tricks. Mr. Kellogg thought differently, and Mr. Veazey offered to wager that he could perform a card trick that would mystify those present, and one which they could in no manner explain. Mr. Kellogg accepted the wager, and Mr. Veazey told him to procure a deck of cards.

Mr. Kellogg, who is well versed in all card games, went out and purchased a new deck of cards. Returning to the room, Mr. Veazey turned his back and told him to shuffle the cards thoroughly. This was done by Mr. Kellogg, and then Mr. Veazey told him to spread the deck out on the table, select a card, and show it to those present. Kellogg drew a card, and after looking at it handed it to Mr. Kopmeier. It was the four of clubs. With his back still turned, Mr. Veazey told Kellogg to replace the card in the deck and then put them in his pocket.

The cards being out of sight Veazey now turned and said: "Telegraph to any friend you have in any part of the United States (New York, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, or any other place) and ask him what card you have drawn from the deck." The company present looked amazed at this proposition, and Kellogg at first took it as a joke. He was assured by Veazey that he meant just what he said. In order that there could be no possible collusion, Veazey agreed to remain with some of the guests until Kellogg should go out and send the dispatch, and until an answer was returned Kellogg, instead of telegraphing from the hotel, walked to the Western Union Telegraph Office. On the way he tried to think of some friend who lived at a distance, and the name of the Hon. Emmet Tompkins suggested itself. Knowing that a dispatch would reach Mr. Tompkins if directed in care of the Neill House, Columbus, Mr. Kellogg went to the telegraph office and indited the following message:

THE HON. EMMET TOMPKINS, Columbus, O.: I have drawn a card from a deck. Telegraph me immediately what it was.

CHARLES H. KELLOGG, JR. After sending the dispatch Mr. Kellogg returned to the hotel and rejoined the party, but at no time divulging the name of the person to whom he had sent the message. The affair got noised about and a number of the guests joined the party and breathlessly awaited the answer.

Just at 10 o'clock a rap at the parlor door startled the guests, and a waiter entered, accompanied by a telegraph messenger. It was a dispatch for Mr. Kellogg, and that gentleman's hand trembled perceptibly as he signed the receipt. The guests gathered around him and he tore open the envelope. Drawing out the dispatch he glanced at it and then was seen to turn pale. During all this time Mr. Veazey sat idly by, paying no attention whatever to what was going on. Mr. McCammon took the dispatch from Kellogg's hand and read as follows:

COLUMBUS, Ohio. Charles H. Kellogg, Jr., Grand Hotel: You drew the four of clubs.

EMMET TOMPKINS.

For several seconds no one spoke a word and then ejaculations of "marvelous," "marvelous," were heard from those present. Mr. Kellogg, who is a devout spiritualist, was completely staggered and he could say nothing. There was certainly no collusion with Mr. Tompkins, for he is not known to Mr. Veazey, and if he was the latter had no opportunity to send him a dispatch, for he remained with a number of gentlemen until the answer returned.

If any one can explain it he is welcome to it.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*.

THE WORST WRECK, PHYSICALLY

Of any Man This Country Ever Saw, Cured. JACKSON, Mich., October, 1885. Rheumatic Syrup Co.

GENTLEMEN: In November, 1884, I was cut in the wrist by a broken bottle, from which I suffered extreme pain. I called a doctor who pronounced it sciatic rheumatism. He gave me a morphine injection in my right shoulder, which resulted in paralyzing my right side. I was kept under the influence of morphine until last March. My right leg and arm had become badly withered and my joints were so stiff that there was but little action in them. About that time I discontinued the use of morphine. About six weeks ago I first heard of your Rheumatic Syrup and was advised to try it. And here let me impress this fact upon your mind, that my right arm and leg were shrunken, paralyzed, and withered so much that I could hardly walk or swing along, and that but little, and attended with great effort and pain. Since I have been taking your Syrup I have let off the use of crutches entirely, and only use a cane, and for the past few days I often forget it and walk without any aid. To say that I am happy, and that it has greatly benefited me, but poorly expresses my idea of your Rheumatic Syrup. Yours truly, C. D. DENIO.

Dealer in General Groceries, corner Trail and Mechanic Streets.

Mr. C. D. Denio is a man well known in this community, and was probably the worst wreck, physically, of any man this country ever saw. He was paralyzed from rheumatic poison, and no one ever expected he would get well. He is well, and it is simply marvelous. The above statement made by him is true, and may be fully relied upon. I am truly yours, FRANK L. SMITH.

Ex-member State Legislature, and Proprietor Hurd House, Jackson, Mich.

## He Knew How.

The maid has gone out and Hobson has volunteered to set the tea-table.

Mrs. Hobson—You're not going to put the white ware on first, are you, Hector?

Mr. Hobson—Why not? That's the way I usually dress myself.—*Judge*.

## Of One Mind.

Writer—Sometimes I hate to read my own printed works.

Reader (sympathizingly)—I often feel that way, too.

JEAN NICOT, from whom the essential oil of tobacco was named, introduced the herb to Catherine de Medicis, while Sir Walter Raleigh presented it to Queen Elizabeth.

## The Pope and the Farmer.

The following is from the Cork Examiner. How true it is we leave our readers to decide: A certain Indiana Baptist farmer, who was much prejudiced against the present Pope, met him, and these two honest men looking at each other liked each other. "If you should preach I'd go to hear you." The next day the daughter of the Indian wanted to see his Holiness, but could not, as women are only admitted on certain days and in a certain dress—black, with a black veil. "Well," said the farmer, "if the Pope only knew it was my daughter Jane he'd see her." When Mr. Preston told the Holy Father, "Well," said he, "my laws are not like Medes and Persians, so I'll see Jane," and he did. What was the wonder of the Swiss guard and of the gorgeous chamberlains when the Indiana princess violated all the precedents simply because of the sympathy of two honest men.

## 100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a free trial package of Luno's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Every one praises it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

## The Significance.

"How is business?" was the cheerful inquiry made by one traveling man of another.

"First rate. How is it with you?"

"Oh, I don't find fault."

"That sounds well, anyhow. It means, I suppose, that you are doing well."

## Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive cure for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption. If they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

TIGHTENING the waistband is said to allay the pangs of hunger, but the tramp who has succeeded in corraling a quarter usually prefers to get tight all over.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

An agnostic is one who thinks that he knows all about everything, and that other people know nothing about anything.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that Merit Wins. It is the best blood purifier and actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Prepared only by C. H. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

\$1.00 4-lb Family Scale, Brass Beam and Scoop, worth \$3. Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ORDERING.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

ROAD CARTS—A \$40 cart for \$15. Catalogue sent free. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ORDERING.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Price 25c. ASTORIA, Ore. Sold by mail. Stowell & Co., 121 Astoria, Ore.

\$25 WEEKLY! Representative wanted. Good new and sell on night. Household necessity. No canvassing. Elitio Mfg. Co., Pullman 2106, Chicago.

CATON'S FRENCH VITALIZERS. A Guide and Cure for all Diseases. The only Legitimate Specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc. Sold by mail. 6 for \$1. Circulars free. D. C. 1019, Boston.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction, in our Secret Service. Experience and success. Send for circular. Grannan Detective Bureau, 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

Pain's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. See E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATORS CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. OBTAIN THIS PAPER, AND YOU WILL KNOW.

SEE WORLD COURT The world ought to do for me in the cure of my disease. I was told by the physicians that I was to be treated. One me a copy of an advertisement, and I read it. I was told by the physicians that I was to be treated. One me a copy of an advertisement, and I read it. I was told by the physicians that I was to be treated. One me a copy of an advertisement, and I read it.



## LADIES' CORNER.

### The Ring My Mother Wore.

It is not set with precious gem;  
'Tis but a quaint and simple thing.  
Yet more than jeweled diadem  
I prize this dear old fashioned ring.  
She laid it in my trembling hand  
And bade me wear it evermore;  
There's magic in the narrow band,  
The wedding ring my mother wore.

Two names in letters old and dim,  
That time and use have worn away.  
Are graven on its narrow rim,  
The records of a vanished day.  
Those names are writ on marble now,  
The parted twin have met once more,  
This ring records each solemn vow—  
The wedding ring my mother wore.

Dear patient hand that lies at rest!  
Dear ring that binds my soul to her!  
Be this my future holy quest:  
To see in God's messenger,  
My passport to the city fair.  
When this fantastic scene is o'er,  
Dear emblem of our circle there,  
The wedding ring my mother wore.

### Window Cleaning.

The cleaning of windows seems to be a very easy matter, yet many housewives would prefer to do any other part of the house cleaning than this. As at this season of the year the whole house is supposed to receive a thorough cleansing, the windows must, to be sure, come in for their share. Never begin this work until all the paint is cleaned, but, more especially, that part about the windows. If the window glass is done first, it is almost impossible to wash the paint round it without smearing the glass.

Never wash windows on a damp day, although a cloudy one is not objectionable for the work. A bright, clear, sunny day is the best, choosing that part of it when the windows are in the shade. Windows washed while the sun is on them are sure to be streaky, no matter how well they may be done, the sun dries them quicker than they can be wiped, and, consequently, the water dries just as it is put on by the washcloth.

Always dust the windows thoroughly, both inside and outside, before beginning to wash them. Use small, dry paint brushes to get into crevices and corners when dusting. Wash the inside of the window first, and it will be much easier to detect any defect when doing the outside. Take as much clear water as desired, but have it as warm as it can be conveniently used, without parboiling the hands, and add to it enough hot household ammonia to soften it. With a soft cloth that is free from lint wash each pane of glass thoroughly, using a small pointed stick with a cloth on it to wipe with, and dry each pane immediately after washing. Where the water is quite hot, if the glass is not wiped immediately it will dry so that it will have to be re-washed ere wiping.

Where the ammonia is not convenient, use clear water, and never use soap of any kind if you want your glass to be clear. After washing in clear water, a nice polish may be obtained by rubbing the glass with tissue paper, but where ammonia is used the latter gives a nice gloss without any extra work. Baking soda on a damp cloth is said to be nice to give the windows a good polish. Cleaning windows with a cloth wet in kerosene is recommended by some for the same purpose.

### Marriage is a Failure.

When either of the parties marry for money.

When both parties persist in arguing over a subject upon which they never have and never can think alike.

When neither husband nor wife takes a vacation.

When the vacations are taken by one side of the house only.

When a man attempts to tell his wife what style of bonnet she must wear.

When a man's Christmas presents to his wife consist of bootjacks, shirts, and gloves for himself.

When the watchword is: "Each for himself."

When dinner is not ready at dinner time.

When "he" snores his loudest while "she" kindles the fire.

When "father" takes half of the pie and leaves the other half for the one that made it and her eight children.

When the children are given the neck and back of the chicken.

When children are obliged to clamor for their rights.

When the money that should go for a book goes for what only one side of the house knows anything about.

When there is too much latchesy.

When politeness, fine manners, and kindly attention are reserved for company or visits abroad.—*Springfield Union.*

### A Card.

Mrs. Solomon Priest and children take this method to tender the people of Agnew and vicinity their heartfelt thanks for the thoughtful kindness tendered during their late bereavement, and we can only wish them as true and faithful friends when the dark clouds of sorrow come upon each of them, as they must come too, one and all.

### A Sensible Man.

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this remedy. Large Bottles 50c and \$1.

### Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

## Rich and Poor.

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of Ayer's Pills. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with

### Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

### Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

## Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.  
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hendrikus Ten Brink, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Johannes Ten Brink widow of said deceased and legatee in said will named, praying for the Probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court purporting to be the last will and testament of Hendrikus Ten Brink, late of Alleendale County, deceased, and for the appointment of some suitable person administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the Twenty-seventh day of May next

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
(A true copy.) Attest.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage, bearing date the thirtieth day of May A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, made by Rosetta Schouten and Gilsberta Schouten his wife of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan to John W. Beardslee of Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the thirtieth day of June A.D. 1879 in Liber ten of Mortgages on page five hundred and forty, by the non-payment of moneys due thereon, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$529.58) and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given that on

Monday the Twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1889

there will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, (said Court House being the place where the Probate Court for said County of Ottawa is held) at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as above set forth, with the interest thereon and the costs, charges and expenses, allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage, said premises being situated in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All that part of Lot numbered three (3) in Block numbered thirty-five (35) of said City (according to the Village plat which is bounded on the North, West and South, sides by the North, West and South, lines of said Lot, and on the East side by a line running parallel with the West line of said Lot and twenty-two feet East therefrom, the same being the West twenty-two feet of said Lot numbered three, according to the recorded map in the Register's office for Ottawa County Michigan.

Dated Holland, May first 1889  
JOHN W. BEARDSLEE, Mortgagee.

GERRIT J. DIKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## Farmers Read This!

Edward J. Harrington, Jr., at Holland City has just completed a large barn at his stables on Market street, near the City Hotel, for farmers to use for stabling their teams and leaving their wagons and other property. Horses will be well cared for, and Mr. Harrington will be responsible for the safe keeping of all property left there. Good water at the barn. The charge for stabling horses and taking care of all baggage and property is only 5 cents for each horse. Good help is kept at the barn to take care of horses and property. Accommodations for 100 horses. Farmers coming to town remember this, and leave your teams there and save danger of runaways and having blankets and property stolen. Barns of same kind are popular with farmers at Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids.

## HORSES! HORSES!

I always have a large stock of horses for sale, including farm horses, drivers and brood mares. I now have twenty head of horses for sale or exchange. I sell at same prices for cash, or on time, and guarantee satisfaction.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS!

I now have one pair of mules, one yoke of three-year-old steers, one two-year-old Jersey heifer, one two-year-old full top carriage, four wide tire lumber wagons, two buggies, one phaeton and three sets of work harnesses, on any or all of which I offer special bargains this week.

All this property is for sale or exchange and good time given to purchasers for payment. Remember the place.

E. J. HARRINGTON, JR.  
Corner Seventh and Market Sts., Ho and, Mich.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.  
At a Session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jannetje Van Voorst deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Annous J. Hillebrand, executor in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jannetje Van Voorst, late of the Township of Holland in said county, deceased, and for his own appointment as executor thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Third day of June next

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
(A true copy.) Attest.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.  
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, Charles E. Soule, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sytze Baron, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Melie Baron and Hans Baron, L. gates in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Sytze Baron, late of the Township of Zeeland, in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of Annous J. Hillebrand administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday the Eighth day of June next,

at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
(A true copy.) Attest.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage, made by Gerrit J. Bloemendal and Johanna H. Bloemendal, his wife, to Pieter C. Vincent, of Holland, Mich., dated August first A.D. 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of August A.D. 1879, in Liber ten of Mortgages on page 140, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Fifty Cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of May A.D. 1889,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest thereon, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of five Dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The East half of Lot numbered One (1), in Block fifty-two (52), according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated, March 1st 1889.  
PIETER C. VINCENT, Mortgagee.  
ARNED VISSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

### Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Eeltje Elzinga, deceased.  
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the fourth day of March, A.D. 1889, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby Given, that we will meet on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, A.D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a.m., of each day, at the house of Mrs. E. Elzinga, in the Village of Zeeland, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated, Zeeland, Mich., April 25, A.D. 1889.  
CORNELIUS VAN LOO,  
ALBERT G. VAN HEES, Commissioners.

### Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Probate Court for said County.

Estate of A. Toile Baert, deceased.  
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the fifth day of April, A.D. 1889, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby Given that we will meet on Thursday, the 30th day of May, A.D. 1889 and on Saturday, the 5th day of October, A.D. 1889, at nine o'clock a.m. of each day, at the house of Jannetje Baert, in the Village of Zeeland in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated, April 18th, A.D. 1889.  
CORNELIUS VAN LOO,  
ALBERT G. VAN HEES, Commissioners.

## Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

### TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect May 12, 1889.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as follows:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago.....	5:05	9:25	2:30	10:40
For Grand Rapids.....	5:35	9:55	2:15	10:30
For Muskegon and Grand Haven.....	6:20	9:25	2:00	10:35
For Hart, Pentwater, and Big Rapids.....	5:30	9:50	2:40	10:40
For Allegan.....	5:30	9:50	2:40	10:40

ARRIVE.

From Chicago.....	4:50	2:15	9:30	10:40
From Grand Rapids.....	5:20	2:45	9:00	10:30
From Muskegon and Grand Haven.....	6:30	2:05	2:30	11:40
From Hart, Pentwater, and Big Rapids.....	9:20	5:15		
From Big Rapids.....	9:30	11:40		
From Allegan.....	9:30	11:40		

\* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday Palace Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

W. A. GAVETT, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.  
J. F. BECKIE, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.  
W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

## Just Received

at D. Bertsch's, a large stock of Spring Shades of Henrietta and other Dress Goods, direct from New York.

Come and see them, and get your first choice.

Also a large stock of all kinds of Dry Goods.

I will sell them cheaper than any house in the city.

## New Stock

## DRESS GOODS

## CLOTHING

Just received at  
**E. J. HARRINGTON'S.**

A first-class line of  
**Family Groceries**  
Constantly kept in stock.

## De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in  
**FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED MEATS.**

Parties desiring  
**Choice Steaks and Roasts**

Are especially invited to call.

**Market on River Street**

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. -1-

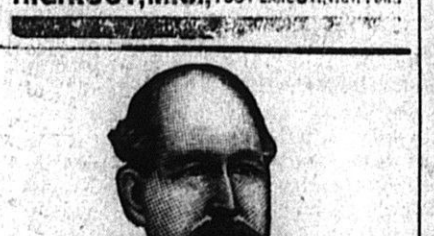
**PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS.**  
Made in 40 Colors that neither wash, wash out nor fade.  
Sold by Druggists. Also Peerless Bronze Dye—6 colors. Peerless Laundry Dyeing. Peerless Ink Powders—7 colors. Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing. Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

## CURE FITS!

When I saw CURB I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I mean a RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

### FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS.

A life-long study. I WANT to remedy the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my "CURE FOR FALLING SICKNESS" (One Extra and Post Office). It is a simple medicine for a trial, and it will cure you. Address  
**H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK**



## W. L. DOUGLAS

**\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.**  
**\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.**  
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WEST SHOE. \$3.00 POLICE AND PATRIOT SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE OLYMPIC SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 Solid Leather SCHOOL SHOES.

Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY

Van Duren Brns. and J. D. Helder.

HOLLAND.

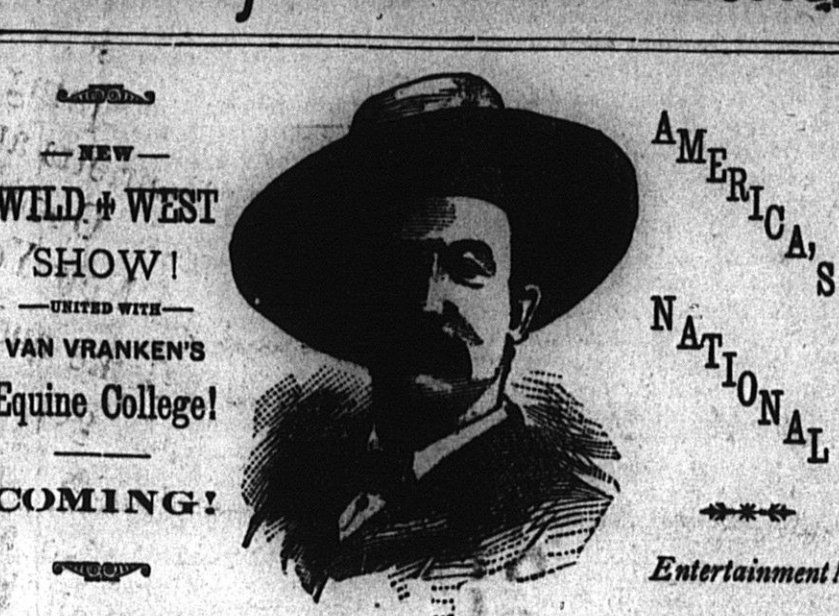


**25CTS.** RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

Dr. F. J. Schouten, Holland, Mich.

"To the West, To the West, 'Tis the Land of the Free."

## Pomeroy's Western World.



The story of our country, concerning Wild Life on the Border, vividly depicted by this Mammoth Aggregation,

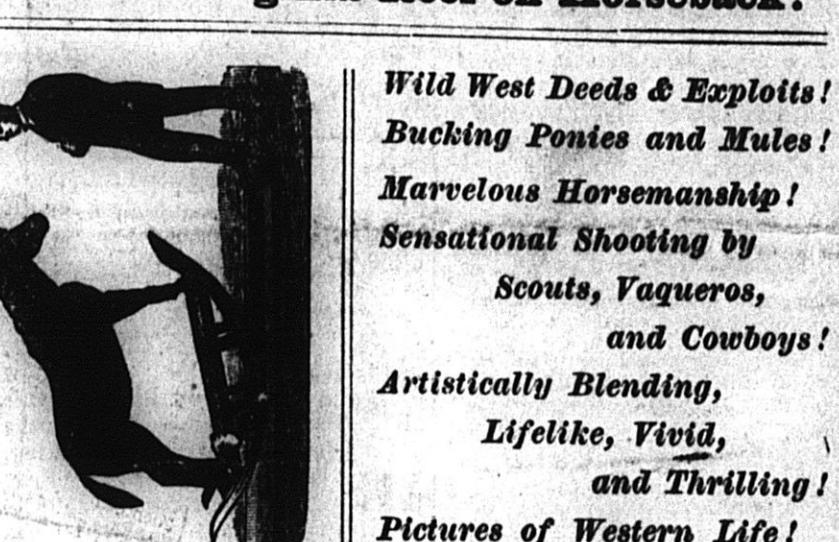
## The Largest in the World Under Canvas!



Following our Elegant Band Chariot, and to the music of our Magnificently Uniformed Band, will appear, each forenoon at 10 o'clock, a company of fine Beautiful Western Girls on horseback, and attended by their Cowboy escorts, each with natural RED HAIR and mounted on superb WHITE HORSES.

## THE MASCOT SHOW!!

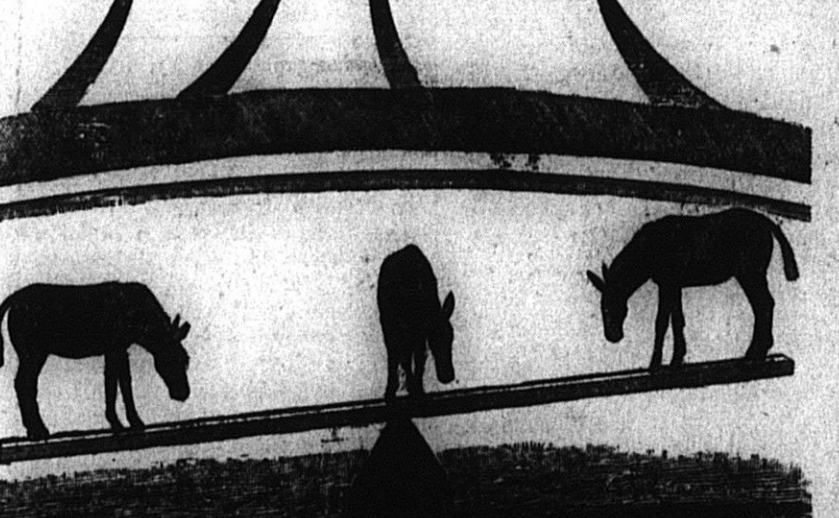
See the Virginia Reel on Horseback!



Wild West Deeds & Exploits!  
Bucking Ponies and Mules!  
Marvelous Horsemanship!  
Sensational Shooting by  
Scouts, Vaqueros,  
and Cowboys!  
Artistically Blending,  
Lifelike, Vivid,  
and Thrilling!  
Pictures of Western Life!

## PROF. J. H. VAN VRANKEN,

THE "BOY WONDER,"  
And his Highly Educated EQUINE COLLEGE. They Think, Act and Reason—in fact, do everything but talk. TWENTY HANDSOME HORSES.



The entire entertainment partakes in no wise of the nature of a Circus, and is at once NEW, STARTLING and INSTRUCTIVE.

Admission 50 cts. Children under nine years, 25 cts.